

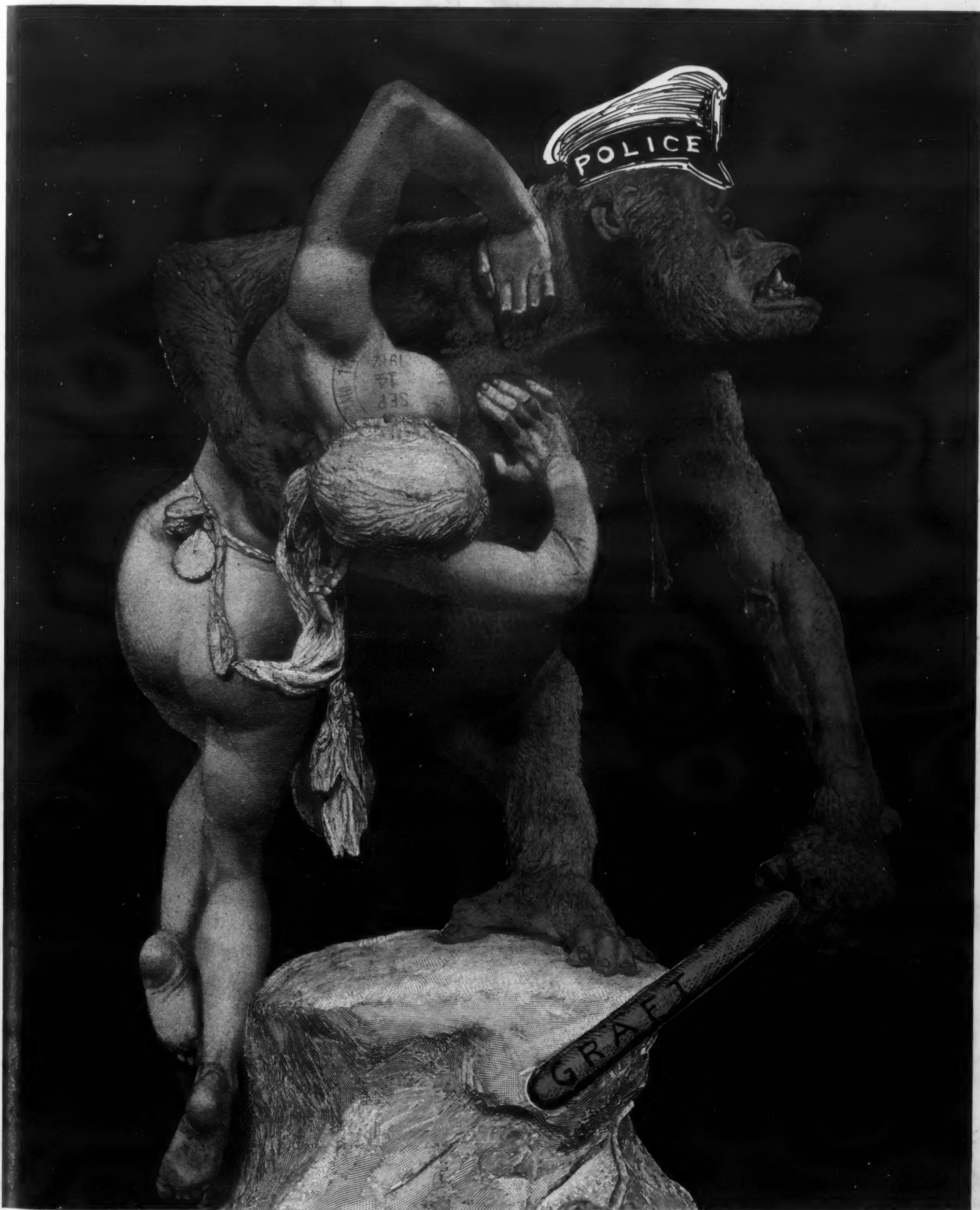
SEP 14 1912

SEPTEMBER 12, 1912

PRICE 10 CENTS

# Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY



"The White Slave"

OVER 350,000 COPIES THE ISSUE

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## The Face You Don't Forget

You may be forgetful of names.

Distressing, isn't it?

But to remember a face—a gracious smile, a hand clasp, a pleasant word, makes the world go round.

The face you don't forget is the face of a friend that pleases you.

It is a symbol of your truest friend.

We have always clung to symbols.

As has been said: "Our forefathers in this and the old country bought their tobacco at the shop with the sign of the Bear, dined at the White Horse Tavern, purchased their clothes at the sign of the Green Gentleman, and advertised in the paper printed at the sign of the Gutenberg Press."

A child remembers the story in a nursery book when he sees the pictures illustrating it. It is the picture the child carries in its mind.

And every man and woman is a grown-up child.

We photograph a trade-mark upon our memory. Wherever we see this trade-mark it instantly recalls the service that is back of it. We have a mental picture of a past service rendered, of past satisfaction. This gives us confidence in trade-marked goods.

That is why it is always safe for you to buy established trade-marked goods. If the trade-mark did not recall to the purchaser's mind the idea of satisfaction, it would be impossible for the dealer to dispose of the goods. The manufacturer realizes this and he takes every precaution to insure the highest degree of perfection possible for the goods that bear his trade-mark.

*Allan C. Hoffman*



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Tennis Court

Size 9 x 12 inches

**PLAY** tennis? Then this picture is just what you want for your wall. A special artist color proof on heavy plate paper suitable for framing is yours for 25 cents.

It would be an ideal picture for a present—it's such an attractive picture that it looks as though it cost a good deal more than 25 cents.

You surely have a friend who is a tennis player if you are not. This friend will most certainly appreciate a picture like this. Suppose you send him one.

You will find a great variety of pictures in the Judge Art Print Catalogue. If you want one add 10 cents to your remittance.

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# Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

CXV. Thursday, September 12, 1912 No. 2975

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.  
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Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

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Some of Next Week's Features



Dated September 19, 1912

**HOW EDISON WOULD EDUCATE CHILDREN**, by William H. Meadowcroft, assistant to Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor. This is an authoritative and impressive statement of the tremendous value of the moving picture in the education of the young folks. It opens up a remarkable prospect of rapid development for youthful minds. The article is illustrated with interesting pictures, showing the process of crystallization in various substances.

**THE AWFUL CURSE OF WHITE SLAVERY**, by the Rev. William Burgess, of Chicago, secretary of the Illinois Vigilance Association and also secretary of the department of administration of the American Vigilance Association. Mr. Burgess is a noted worker for social purity, and he makes a strong presentation of the conditions produced by the greatest evil of the times.

**THE OLD FAN SAYS**, by Ed A. Goewey, is another installment of piquant and readable comment on the national game by one of the best-informed writers on this popular subject.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.** This number will be well filled with a great variety of pictures covering the news of the time and other interesting subjects.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

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Grenville Kleiser (late Yale Instructor) can increase the average man's efficiency, perhaps his income, 50 per cent. through his Mail Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency. It is a fascinating, spare-moment study with none of the wearisome features of the old-time methods. You can put your increased knowledge into immediate use, and it will surely help you to

Enlarge your Stock of Words—Use the Right Word in the right place—Write Literature that compels attention (Business Correspondence, Stories, Sermons, Addresses, Speeches)—Become an Engaging Conversationalist—Enter good Society.

JOHN BURROUGHS  
Famous Nature Writer:

"I see valuable and helpful hints in these lessons. Any man or woman who has an undeveloped literary talent ought to profit greatly by this course." By giving you a command of words—it gives you a command of men—and shapes you for leadership in life.

HOW TO BECOME A  
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is an interesting book which is sent FREE. It contains full particulars and indisputable evidence of the immense value of the Kleiser Course and what it is doing to increase the earning power of hundreds of men and women. Address

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The Piano Maker Says:

**SAVE You HALF on a Celebrated Adler Piano**

My Free 30 Day Trial, No Money Down Offer—Breaking All Records—Most Successful Nation-Wide Sale of High Grade Pianos Ever Known—All Competition Banished.

I have now made it possible for every home to enjoy the delight of a pure toned Celebrated Adler Piano of exquisitely handsome design, and construction so durable that it is guaranteed for 25 years.

Every Adler Piano is shipped direct from the great \$500,000 Adler Factory to the home at lowest wholesale factory prices. I save you half—because the Adler Plan absolutely wipes out all middlemen and gives you their profits. No Salesmen! No Collectors!

**FREE 30 Day Trial**

If the Adler fails to make good my claims—return it—I pay freight both ways—trial costs you nothing.

**2 to 3 Years Time to Pay**

If perfectly satisfied, keep it and start small payments once a month or every 8 or 6 months. Ask about our Autumn Payment Plan. At the end of a year, if the "Adler" fails to make good on every point I claim for it, I will refund every dollar you have paid. You cannot afford to buy any piano until you have seen my plan to save you half. Write today for catalog.

**C. L. ADLER, Pres., Adler Manufacturing Co.,**  
4007 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

## This Card Opens the Closed Door

Modern business demands the use of a business card. Accordingly a man has come to be measured by the card he presents. These men recognize real value every time. They know

Peerless Patent Book Form Cards

are the world's highest value in cards, and that the man who presents one, has himself recognized that value, and accordingly has sound judgment, keen discernment, and high-value standards—is a live wire.

Carried in book form and detached (all edges perfectly smooth) as used, they are always elegant, clean, flat, unmarred and perfect. Send today for sample tab.

OUR SMART  
CARD IN  
CASE



**The John B. Wiggins Company**  
Engravers, Die Embossers, Plate Printers  
80-82 East Adams Street Chicago

## This Suit Free

To learn how you can have a well tailored suit absolutely free (we pay express) make \$10.00 every day to learn what beautiful tailoring really is to offer styles that everybody goes wild about; to get all your own clothes free, do this now—write us and say "Send me your New Wonderful Tailoring Offer," and you will receive a beautiful set of samples and styles to pick from, and an offer so good you can hardly believe it. No money or experience needed. Your spare time will do. Write now sure. Address

**BANNER TAILORING CO. Dept. 803 Chicago**



# Photographic Reports of Recent Happenings



NOTABLE PARADE OF AMERICAN VETERANS.

Procession of soldiers of many types held at Philadelphia during the Twelfth Annual Encampment of American Veterans of Foreign Service. A large crowd witnessed the parade, which had many unique features and which was generously applauded all along the route of march.



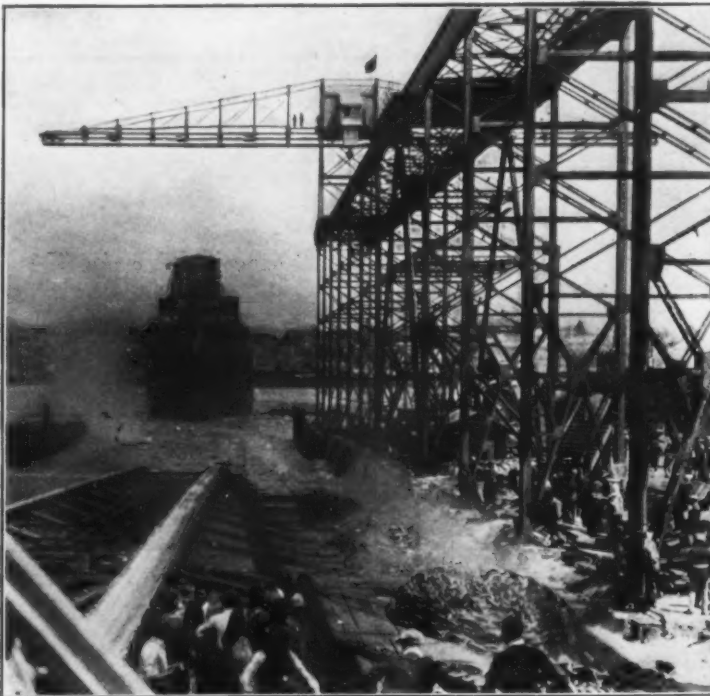
A GREAT GATHERING OF AGED PEOPLE.

Tenth annual re-union of the Grant County Octogenarian Club, held jointly with the third annual meeting of the Grant County Golden Wedding Circle in Matter Park, Marion, Ind. The Octogenarian Club has 256 members, including 22 nonagenarians. The Golden Wedding Circle comprises 83 members.



WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS STIRRING UP THE BUCKEYE STATE.

Parade of 5,000 feminine demanders of the franchise at Columbus, O., during the Ohio-Columbus Centennial Celebration. This was one of the greatest demonstrations of its kind ever made in this country. There were many beautifully decorated floats in the procession and the marchers carried a profusion of banners.



LAUNCHING THE LARGEST SHIP EVER BUILT ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The U. S. Collier "Jupiter" gliding off the ways at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, Cal. The "Jupiter" is 542 feet long, with a displacement of 20,000 tons and a speed of 14 knots. It can carry 12,500 tons of coal and 375,000 gallons of fuel oil. It cost \$1,200,000 and will be the first ship of its kind propelled by electricity. The vessel was built in record time, its keel having been laid as late as October 16 last.



A UNIQUE MONUMENT.

Bronze statue of Henry L. Wyatt, the first Confederate soldier killed in battle in the Civil War. He was a private in the First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. The statue is in Capitol Square at Raleigh, N. C. It is the work of Gutson Borglum and represents Wyatt at the Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861, advancing with others to burn a building occupied by Federal sharpshooters.



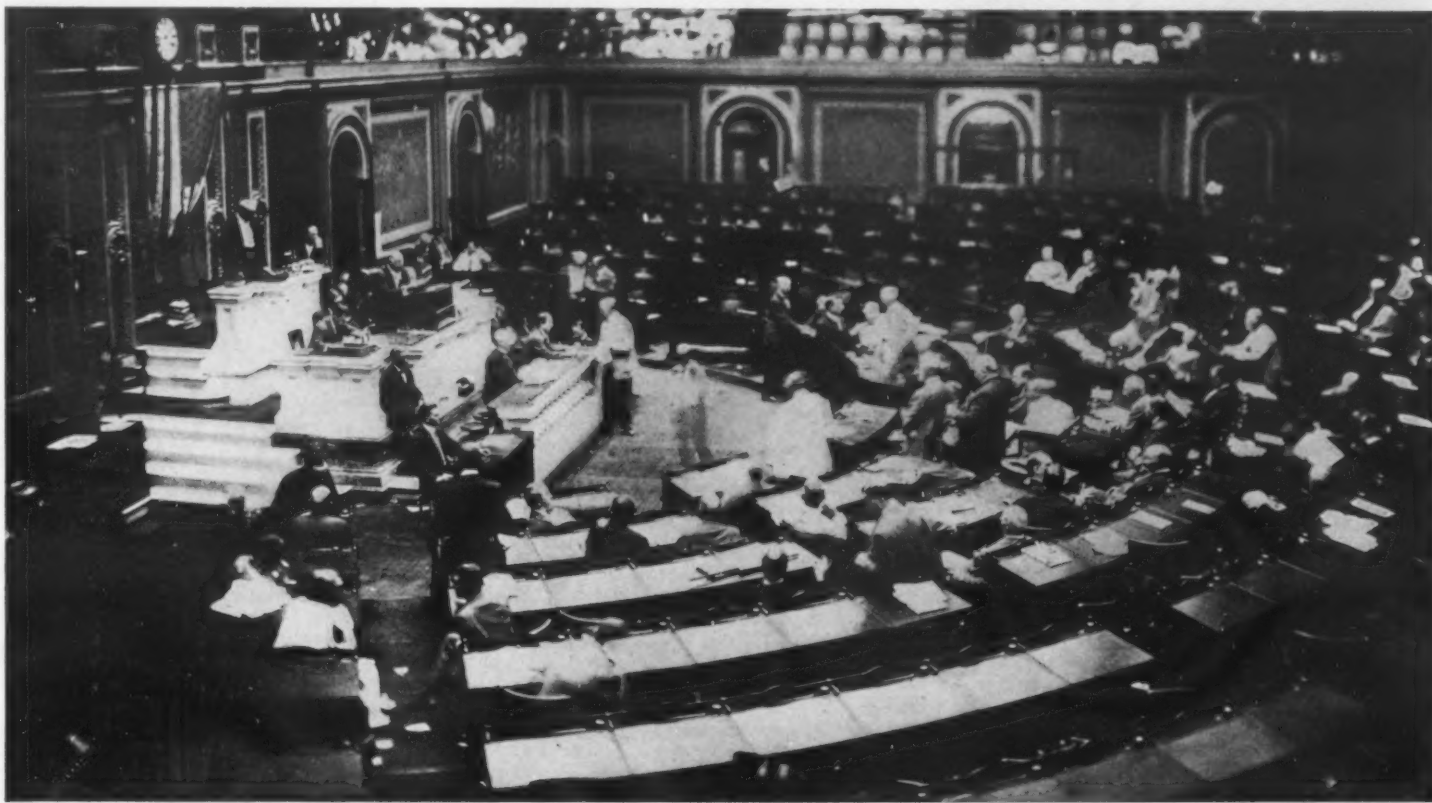
ACCIDENT DAY ON A WESTERN RAILROAD.

Two wrecks occurring on the same day on the same line: The picture at left shows the damage done when several cars were thrown from the track by a broken journal at Kinmundy, Ill. The picture at right shows an entire train off the track at St. Elmo, Ill. The latter wreck took place while the train was making a detour on a different track on account of the Kinmundy wreck. The train ran into an open switch. One passenger was killed and several injured.

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A MERE HANDFUL OF MEN MAKING LAWS FOR THE NATION. LET THE PEOPLE RULE!  
Dreary array of empty seats in the National House of Representatives during the closing hours of the late session of Congress. So many of the members had left the capital for their distant homes that no quorum remained, and a demand for a quorum would have blocked all business and even prevented final adjournment.

## EDITORIAL

### Grumblers!

WE ARE all natural-born grumblers. From childhood to the grave, we look for the few things that are wrong and forget the many that are right. When we are strong and healthy, we offer no prayer of thanksgiving. But let us have an ache or a pain, a cut finger or a sore thumb, and hear the wails of distress.

We expect to be healthy, happy and well. We feel that that is an inheritance to which we are entitled. So we think nothing of it; but how we magnify our little troubles!

We forget that if we inherit health, so we may also have an inheritance of suffering. If we have days of sunshine, we must also have days of storm. If we expect to enjoy happiness, we must also anticipate hours of pain. If we have joys, we must also have sorrows.

We never voice contentment. We always proclaim our discontent. Hear the cries of unrest by those who magnify their grievances against the present order of things. This has much to do with the clamor in favor of upsetting our established form of government and trying experiments, costly, unnecessary and in many instances foolish.

The grumblers are responsible for the unreason, discontent and unbelief that so widely prevail. It has been so always, from ancient Biblical times to this so-called "new century of progress."

Stop it!

### Organize!

THE WAY to win is by organization. In every workshop and factory there should be an organization, and those who believe in American wages and in the policy of protection to American labor should be enrolled as "Defenders of Protection." Similar organizations should be found among the farmers, the cotton growers, the producers of fruit and grain who do not want free trade with Canada nor with any other competitive country.

If the fight for protection is to be won, it must be started at once. It should be fought out in every congressional district. No man with free-trade tendencies or on record as a smasher of the protective tariff should receive the vote of any workingman or farmer who knows what protection means to him and to the prosperity of the whole country.

This is a personal question. Let no demagogue fool the people about it. Let every man think for himself. There can be no mistake about this matter. Workingmen know it, tariff-smashers know it, protectionists know it.

A cable dispatch, dated July 13th, from Berlin, is

printed in the *New York Times*, a tariff-smasher and supporter of Governor Wilson for the presidency. These are the headlines: "Exporters Praying for Wilson Victory. Germans Believe It Would Mean Big Reductions in the American Tariff." This tells its own story to the workingmen and farmers of the United States.

Here is another, a special cable to the *New York Sun*, dated Melbourne, July 12th, headed, "Predicts Tariff Reduction. Bryce Tells Australians Wool Duty May Be Lowered." The cablegram recites that Mr. Bryce, speaking at the Chamber of Commerce banquet at Melbourne, said he would not be surprised if quite a substantial reduction were made on the duty on wool, which would increase considerably the volume of Australian wool exports to the United States.

Is anything further needed to show to the workingmen and farmers of the United States the peril that confronts them if the free traders and tariff-smashers win a victory in the presidential election this fall?

### Governor Wilson's Only Hope.

SAYS the *New Orleans Picayune*, "The success in the presidential campaign of Governor Wilson and the Democratic party depends wholly on 'to what extent the Republican party has been divided by the Roosevelt secession. If the Republican party should be found standing together as it did in the election of 1908, there would be no possibility of beating it. In 1908 Judge Taft received 'of the popular vote a plurality of 1,269,804, as well as a majority of 159 electoral votes, over those cast for Mr. Bryan, and should the Republican party be able to maintain itself up to the standard of four years ago, there would be no hope of a Democratic victory.'"

These are the words of a shrewd and able Democratic journal. They express the view of every sane Democratic newspaper and politician in the country. The Roosevelt defection gives the Democrats their only hope of triumph. The Republicans could lose 1,000,000 votes and still elect Taft. The fear that the Roosevelt defection will deprive the party of a greater number of votes depresses Republicans and encourages Democrats. If there were any approach to unity in the Republican ranks in 1912, they would win a bigger victory even than they gained in 1908, for the States which are usually Republican made a greater increase in representation in Congress and in the electoral college in the new apportionment than did those which are generally Democratic.

This being the situation, the duty of the leaders of the two factions of the Republican party to patch up their differences is plain. President Taft is the regularly selected candidate of the party. He was honestly chosen and should receive the support of

every man who calls himself a Republican. He will not withdraw. Fealty to the men who placed him in nomination, as well as his duty to the country, compels him not only to stay in the field, but to aid his supporters in their legitimate efforts to secure his election. United, the Republicans have a large majority of the electorate.

### Money for Campaign Purposes.

MONEY is used in every political campaign. It has always been used and always will be. It is used to-day in greater amounts than ever to carry primaries under the new methods of the reformers.

It is said that \$3,000,000 was contributed to the Roosevelt presidential campaign fund in 1904, and that nearly two-thirds as much was used in the Democratic campaign in that year. A large amount is required for traveling and other expenses of speakers, for printing and posting of millions of leaflets and booklets, for bringing voters to the polls in remote districts, for advertising in expensive publications and for clerical and literary work.

It costs money to run elections in every country, and much more in some instances in England than it does here. Who gives this money? Those that are interested in the results of the election.

Those who believe in the protective tariff, from the workingman in the factory to the capitalist at its head, naturally favor the party that advocates a protective-tariff policy. These contributors are inspired by self-interest. They contribute to the party that will help them. That is human nature. Can anybody find fault with it? Is a workingman or an employer to be blamed for supporting the party that advocates principles which he believes will advance his prosperity? Senator Heyburn asked the same question recently in Washington, when he said, on the floor of the Senate:

Since when has it been an offence against any law to contribute voluntarily to the sustaining of principles that you advocate, to the selection of men representing those principles, to the selection of official and responsible bodies in Congress or elsewhere that will make those principles the rule of action and official conduct? Since when is it an offence to receive their assistance and support to any extent?

A good deal of foolish talk followed the testimony that the Standard Oil Company had contributed \$100,000 to the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904. There was a good deal of talk, also, when it was brought out, some time ago, that the late Mr. Harriman collected and contributed \$250,000 for the benefit of the same fund. How small a part of the \$3,000,000 total campaign contribution was that of the Standard Oil Company or of Mr. Harriman? What controlling influence could either expect to exercise with the incoming administration?

The treasurer of the Republican National Committee was the late Cornelius M. Bliss. He was a





AMERICANS WHO WILL MOURN AT MUTSUHITO'S BIER.

Ambassador Charles Page Bryan (seated in center) and the staff of the American Embassy at Tokio, who, with Secretary of State Knox, will represent the United States at the funeral of the late Emperor of Japan. The staff of each other foreign embassy and legation at Tokio will also be present at the solemn ceremonies.

business man of the highest standing. His word was accepted everywhere as truth. We had it from his own lips that it was his custom not so much to solicit funds as to present to those interested in the perpetuation of Republican principles the needs of the party to win its campaigns. A simple presentation of the necessities of the case, Mr. Bliss assured the writer, was usually sufficient to secure the desired contribution.

John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company, testifies that Mr. Bliss sought a contribution to the Republican campaign fund and that the company contributed \$100,000. We have no doubt that this was a recital of the facts, nor do we doubt that Mr. Archbold expected, as he testified, that President Roosevelt would be advised of the goodwill which the contribution of the company evidenced. Nor can any one who knew Mr. Bliss doubt that such assurances were given. Mr. Bliss may not have presented the matter as a separate and distinct subject for consideration to Mr. Roosevelt, and it may have left no impression upon him. But that Mr. Archbold, whose record for probity among business men is the highest, testified to the truth is beyond question. So strong an authority as Chancellor Day, of the Syracuse University, of which Mr. Archbold is a trustee, says that the facts of the interview with Mr. Bliss were told to him by Mr. Archbold soon after their occurrence and when they were undisputed.

Every political party in every presidential campaign has eagerly solicited funds. It is a matter of testimony that the Democratic National Committee, in the Roosevelt-Parker campaign, received large amounts—much larger than the contribution of the Standard Oil Company—from prominent financiers and captains of industry allied with the Democratic party, like Mr. Belmont and Mr. Ryan.

In the so-called progressive campaign for the presidency of Senator La Follette, he acknowledged that one of his principal supporters, Mr. Crane, of Chicago, contributed something like \$20,000. Mr. Crane is another captain of industry. He believes in the principles of the Progressive party.

Thus it goes and it is well that the facts be understood, for in the excitement of a presidential campaign facts are too easily overlooked and forgotten.

### The Plain Truth.

**P. S.:** Did you ever notice that the world is full of persons who want to tell others how to do things, while they never can do things themselves?

**FACT!** A news dispatch from Minnesota says the potato crop is so large that the tubers sell at the lowest price of many years. A dispatch from California predicts a shortage in table grapes and higher prices accordingly. Here we have the truth in a nutshell—plenty of potatoes and low prices; a shortage of grapes and higher prices. The law of supply and demand. The trusts and the tariff not in it.

**WILEY!** Dr. Wiley, the beneficiary of several Republican administrations, announces that he is a Democrat. Incidentally Dr. Wiley's Democratic friends are recommending him as a good man for the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, and notice has been served on Governor Wilson accordingly. This is counting his chickens before they are hatched. But the doctor has always known on which side his bread was buttered.

**GOOD!** Spoilsmen will please take notice! Every candidate for the presidency this year is on record as an advocate of civil-service reform. We like the way that Governor Wilson puts it when he says, in his letter in reply to the inquiry of the National Civil Service Reform League, "I am a hearty believer in the principles of civil-service reform and

shall take pleasure at all times in doing what I can to promote those principles in practice." This is sound and sensible, but it invites trouble.

**RIGHT!** Sunday should be a day of rest. The postal clerks are entitled to their Sunday rest and we hope they will have it. Too often they have worked on Sundays without additional pay, which is also wrong. We commend the Postmaster-General for his effort to secure Sunday observance in the Post-office Department. If the public suffers a little inconvenience, it ought willingly to do so. We welcome any evidence of returning respect for the Sabbath Day in this period of unrest, disquiet, upheaval and distrust of man and God.

**FLINN!** Men who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones. Boss Flinn, of Pennsylvania, is just finding out how true this old maxim is. In his eagerness to tear down his opponent, Senator Penrose, Mr. Flinn accused the latter of being in alliance with the Standard Oil Company; and now, lo and behold! a telegram appears, dated Pittsburgh and signed by Flinn, to John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, asking for his support in Flinn's effort to be elected to the United States Senate as the late Mr. Quay's successor. Mr. Flinn is man enough to admit it. Let the people rule!

**SAFETY!** Ocean travel is safer to-day than ever in all the history of mankind. The fearful lesson of the *Titanic* has not been lost. Moreover, in light of a careful examination of the facts, it is clear that the loss of the great steamer was due to a most extraordinary combination of unfortunate circumstances that may never happen again. What the White Star line is doing to assure its passengers of safety is being done without regard to expense. One of its greatest and best steamers, the *Olympic*, is to have a double bottom, built at an expense of \$1,500,000. Every great steamship line is now maintaining its steamers in the highest state of efficiency and taking advantage of every improvement in construction which skill and experience have dictated. Ocean travelers need have no fears in future.

**THIEF!** We are to have an investigation at Washington. A special committee is to inquire into the contributions made by large corporations to the Roosevelt campaign fund. We are to have a lot of letters said to have been written by one of these corporations to Senators and to others in public life. It is said that these letters will be hurtful to some reputations. That remains to be seen. Most of the letters, it appears, were stolen from the files of the corporation and found their way into the hands of a newspaper publisher. We hope that the investigating committee will not finish its work until it has put its hands on the thief who stole these letters and on the purchaser of the stolen goods. While we are investigating, let us make thorough work of it—more especially as it looks as if some of the alleged letters might prove to be forgeries.

**"JAYS!"** Congress has adjourned. The Democrats and progressives were in control, but it was a billion-dollar Congress all the same. Speaker Clark, for the Democratic side, and the Republican leader on his side, each have told us of the record. Clark says it was good and his opponent says it was bad. The real truth may be found in the columns of our Democratic contemporary, the *New York Times*. No one can doubt its Democracy, for it helped to elect a Democratic Congress and is now trying to elect a Democratic President. This is what it says of the session of Congress just closed: "A very considerable portion of the legislation or attempted legislation of the session just ended seems to have been of jays, by jays and for jays." But this is not the worst. To the shame of the American people, it

must be confessed that, when the session of the House was prolonged until the early hours of Sunday morning, it was turned into a variety show by members who sang comic songs, told foolish stories and gave imitations of the speaker and other leaders, and thus, the chronicler adds, "kept everybody laughing." But "let the people rule"!

**IDEALS!** "The ideal newspaper has never been published and it never will be." We have this on the testimony of General Charles H. Taylor, publisher of the *Boston Globe* and one of the ablest and most successful men in his line in the world. General Taylor is right. He is also correct in the further statement: "There are no ideal clergymen, nor ideal lawyers, nor ideal doctors, nor ideal business men, nor ideal bankers, since all men in all walks of life seem to have about the average of human virtues and faults." This does not mean that General Taylor does not strive for the highest in all that he undertakes. He simply recognizes the limitations of the attainable. He moves on earth and not in the realms of idealistic space. He says that the natural temperament of the editor determines the tone of the newspaper he controls. If he is combative and imperious, his newspaper will show it. If he is cheery, optimistic and friendly, he will preach the gospel of peace and good-will. For himself, General Taylor has a hopeful temperament, and, therefore, every morning when he arises he looks down anew upon a smiling *Globe*. No wonder he is prosperous!

**BEGGARS!** Somebody will have to put a muzzle on Governor Marshall or he will ruin Governor Wilson's chances. Marshall is a free trader. He is honest enough to say so. He thinks that working-men who ask for protection are in the same class as beggars. This is how he expresses it: "But can this man, who insists that he must have protection, tell me how he differs from the man who goes to the overseer of the poor and says he must have help to live?" Governor Marshall says the government has no right to help any man or set of men. According to this, the appropriation for the suppression of the boll weevil in the cotton-growing States should never have been made; the Democratic House of Representatives had no right to pass the bill, which it did at the last session, appropriating \$80,000 to check the chestnut blight in some States, or to authorize the government to expend tens of thousands of dollars, as is now being done by the forestry department, to build a windbreak to protect thirty thousand acres of land that are being put under irrigation in the Columbia valley of Oregon. Perhaps Governor Marshall never heard of these things.

**SMASHING!** If the people of this country have one hope on which to lean for more efficient public service, it is to be found in the civil service reform principle. Yet the so-called progressives, the uplifters, the friends of the dear people, in both parties at Washington, conspired, by sneaking a rider into an appropriation bill, to break down the safeguards of the reform principle by limiting the tenure of government clerks to seven years. This is the best evidence of the insincerity of the demagogues who are proclaiming themselves to be the peculiar and particular guardians of the public welfare. They have become so accustomed to busting the industries and smashing the railroads of the country that they think they can go to any lengths. Recently we have seen their experiments in endeavoring to smash the American navy, to break a solemn treaty obligation entered into with Great Britain, and finally to violate the civil service reform principle. We agree with the *New York Herald* in a recent issue when it said, "The best thing about the present session of Congress is that none of its crazy and ill-considered legislation can become laws, thanks largely to the exercise of the veto power of the President."

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Fifty-nine American autos in a great procession at Juarez, who ad

Happy Mexican in procession at Juarez. The

Big crowd in Mexico City, betting on bookmakers, changed hands



# News of the Time Told in Pictures



TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF OUR OLYMPIC TEAM.

Fifty-nine American heroes of the recent international games at Stockholm, Sweden, riding in autos in a great procession at New York, participated in by many military and civic bodies. The athletes were cheered by 100,000 spectators, and the procession was reviewed at City Hall by Mayor Gaynor, who addressed the athletes. The picture shows at the right a corner of Madison Square Park and the Brunswick Building, the home of "Leslie's Weekly."



WOMEN HONOR THE OLYMPIC ATHLETES.

Band of Swedish women in gay peasant attire marching in the welcome-home parade at New York. This was one of the most highly appreciated features of the affair. Many Swedish men also in gay colored garments were in line. The Swedes of New York had entered into the preparations for the display with such enthusiasm that their efforts produced the most ornate and spectacular part of the procession.



WAR EXILES RETURNING TO MEXICO.

Happy Mexicans who fled from Juarez, Mex., to escape the horrors of the civil conflict, forming in procession at El Paso, Tex., under the American flag, for a march across the international bridge to Juarez. The latter city was lately abandoned by the insurgents and occupied by Federal troops sent from the City of Mexico.



REJOICING AT THE END OF WAR.

Many Mexicans assembled around the monument to Benito Juarez, the famous Mexican patriot, at Juarez, Mex., celebrating the re-occupation of their city by the Federal troops, the triumph of the Madero Government over Orozco's insurgent army, and the probable restoration of permanent peace.



HORSE RACING STILL POPULAR.

Big crowd in front of the grand stand at the opening of the new race track at Havre de Grace, Md. Betting on the races, which is tabooed in many States, was here open and very brisk, and the bookmakers, of whom there were many, did a large business. Much money in the aggregate changed hands and there were the usual scenes attending this species of gambling. Followers of the races were present from many parts of the country.



ONE OF THE MOST PECULIAR OF SHIPWRECKS.

The 2,700-ton passenger steamship "Newport," of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, sunk in twenty-eight feet of water at Balboa, Canal Zone, by the collapse of the Panama Railroad wharf. The loss on vessel and cargo was \$500,000. Two heavy cranes fell on the "Newport," causing her to list until she was submerged. The wharf's collapse was caused either by heavy blasting near by or by changes in the sea bottom due to dredging at the mouth of the Panama Canal.



# Wonderful Results of Inventive Genius

By MORTON MARION

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—This article makes an astonishing revelation as to the enormous contribution that Yankee inventive genius has made to the welfare and success of the American working men and the impetus it has given in many new fields of opportunity, for the profitable investment of American capital.

**D**URING the past spring, while Congress was considering a bill to restrict the rights of inventors in their inventions, congressmen had the opportunity to hear from the largest corset manufacturer in the United States, the biggest manufacturer of carpet sweepers, the best known manufacturer of inexpensive watches, the manufacturer of the most advertised alarm clock in America, the two best known safety-razor manufacturers in the country, the manufacturer of the largest line of cameras and photographic supplies in the world, all the phonograph and talking machine manufacturers in the United States, and most of the manufacturers of the specialties which advertising has made household words.

Besides these manufacturers, Congress also heard from the leading inventors of the country, the members of the Inventors' Guild, most of the engineering and electrical and commercial associations, and, finally, from Thomas A. Edison himself. What these men had to say about the calamities which would follow if the rights of inventors were restricted so astonished the Committee on Patents that the committee decided not to press this bill for the present. One story these manufacturers and inventors all told: that was that to-day invention, protected by patent, is in all businesses the chief way, and in most businesses the only way, by which business independence may be attained.

*Why the United States Leads All the World in Invention.*—All this explains why the United States leads the world in invention, why the patents taken out in the United States average nearly 40,000 a year and now aggregate nearly 1,100,000, and why the patents issued by the United States are nearly equal, in annual output and in aggregate amount, to all the patents issued by Great Britain, Germany and France combined. Laid end to end, the patents which have been issued by the United States Patent Office would reach three times around the world. Placed in a pile ten feet square, they would form a mass twice as high as the Washington Monument.

How tremendously patented inventions have contributed to the prosperity of the United States appears from the growth of industries depending entirely on inventions. In the generation between 1880 and 1910, the value of our iron and steel manufactures leaped from \$207,000,000 to \$1,377,000,000—an increase of 588 per cent. Between 1860 and 1910, the output of sewing machines grew from less than

\$4,500,000 to over \$28,000,000—an increase of 542 per cent. Between 1850 and 1910, the production of agricultural implements increased from less than \$21,000,000 to over \$146,000,000—an increase of 846 per cent. In the generation from 1880 to 1910, the output of photographic apparatus increased from \$142,000 to nearly \$16,000,000—an increase of 1,064 per cent.

Coming down to more recent examples of manufactures covered by patents: In the decade between 1899 and 1909, the output of automobiles leaped from less than \$5,000,000 to over \$249,000,000—an increase of 5,200 per cent. During the same period, the production of wire jumped from less than \$9,500,000 to nearly \$90,000,000—an increase of 800 per cent.; the output of phonographs increased from about \$2,000,000 to nearly \$12,000,000—a growth of 324 per cent.; the production of cash registers and calculating machines jumped from about \$5,500,000 to nearly \$24,000,000—an increase of 321 per cent.; the output of patented food preparations grew from \$39,000,000 to \$125,000,000—a growth of 220 per cent.; the production of fountain pens increased from a little over \$1,500,000 to over \$4,500,000—an increase of 178 per cent.

Over the same period, the output of photo-engraving grew from \$4,000,000 to over \$11,500,000—an increase of 177 per cent.; photographic products from less than \$8,000,000 to over \$22,000,000—an increase of 189 per cent.; the production of rubber goods from \$52,000,000 to \$128,500,000—an increase of 144 per cent.; typewriters from less than \$7,000,000 to nearly \$20,000,000—an increase of 185 per cent.; production of electrical machinery from \$92,000,000 to \$221,000,000—an increase of 140 per cent.

*National Wealth Produced by Invention.*—The increase in our national wealth produced by commercial inventions is recorded in staggering figures: In 1905 our manufactures of iron and steel products aggregated \$2,177,000,000, our manufactures of textiles \$1,387,000,000, production in the printing and publishing trades \$597,000,000, and manufactures of petroleum products totaled over \$175,000,000. During the five years between 1905 and 1910, these manufactures increased, on an average, nearly 30 per cent.

During the two generations from 1850 to 1910, the production of cotton manufactures jumped from less than \$62,000,000 to over \$628,000,000—an increase of 930 per cent. In the same period the production of woolen manufactures leaped from about

\$48,500,000 to over \$507,000,000—an increase of 1,466 per cent.; and silk manufactures from less than \$2,000,000 to nearly \$197,000,000—an increase of 1,839 per cent. In these three industries alone, each of which owes its very existence to machinery made possible by patented inventions, the amount of wealth produced in 1910 aggregated the enormous sum of nearly \$1,333,000,000.

How widely this enormous wealth is diffused among independent manufacturers and their employees appears from the figures of several representative industries: Between 1850 and 1910, the capital engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements grew from \$3,500,000 to \$256,000,000, affording occupation in 640 individual establishments to nearly 60,000 employees, who received in the aggregate nearly \$40,000,000 annually in wages. During the same period, the capital engaged in making sewing machines grew from \$1,500,000 to \$33,000,000, affording occupation to 21,000 employees, who received annually \$12,500,000 in wages. In the generation between 1880 and 1910, the manufacturers engaged in the making of electrical machinery grew from 76 concerns, with \$1,500,000 capital, to 1,009 concerns, with \$268,000,000 capital, affording occupation to nearly 106,000 employees, who received in the aggregate about \$70,000,000 in wages.

*Industries Newly Created by Invention.*—What can be more impressive than the growth of the automobile industry? During the decade from 1899 to 1909, the automobile manufacturers grew from 57 establishments, with \$5,500,000 capital, to 743 establishments, with nearly \$174,000,000 capital. The number of employees, meanwhile, increased from 2,509 to 85,359. The wages paid to these employees increased, during this period, from \$1,500,000 to \$58,000,000. Between 1899 and 1909, the establishments engaged in wire manufacture increased from 29 to 56; their capital grew from \$4,000,000 to over \$60,000,000; the number of their employees increased from 1,700 to 20,000; their aggregate wages rose from less than \$1,000,000 to \$12,500,000.

During the same period, the establishments engaged in the manufacture of typewriters increased from 47 to 89; their capital grew from less than \$8,500,000 to over \$26,000,000; the number of their employees increased from 4,800 to over 12,000; their aggregate wages rose from \$2,750,000 to nearly \$9,000,000. Over the same period, the establishments

(Continued on page 258.)

## The Captain's Table on an Ocean Liner

By HARRISON SAUNDERS

**T**HE ENTIRE ship's company had found their places about the shaded lamps in the dining saloon, and nowhere will you find dining-rooms more brilliant nor dinner parties more animated than at sea. The ship's orchestra was in the middle of the overture. At the center of the great cabin, meanwhile, a particular table had become the center of attraction. Its party was pointed out and discussed on every hand with the liveliest interest. There was the head of a great railroad trust, a famous insurgent Senator, a distinguished bishop, a popular actor and others whose names were household words.

By what common interest, what authority could men of such widely different, even antagonistic interests have been brought together? Evidently the key to the situation lay in a single vacant seat. A moment later the last of the party appeared, a commanding figure, stern of countenance and affable of manner, and the strangely assorted dinner party turned to him with a common impulse. For the center of attraction was the captain's table, and this little hierarchy bowed with the utmost good-will to an undisputed authority.

A seat at the captain's table, a membership in this highly exclusive little court is greatly coveted. No ocean traveler need be told that they are not for sale. A wealthy passenger may engage the most expensive suite aboard, or several such; but the seats about the captain are not so easily obtained. The invitation is a pleasant compliment for the distinguished passenger.

The selection of half a dozen names from a long passenger list calls for great delicacy of tact and diplomacy. The more obvious selections are usually made long before the ship sails, in the steamship's office. The purser of the ship, in turn, may make suggestions; but the final decision comes from the captain. From hundreds of crossings he has come to know the transatlantic public better perhaps than the hosts or hostesses on either side of the Atlantic, and the captain's judgment in social matters, as on other problems at sea, is undisputed. His invitations, like those of royalty, are of the nature of a command.

Of recent years the seats at the captain's table have become more and more exclusive. In the old days the captains presided over a long table, extending the length of the cabin, where every fifth passenger, even with a full dining-room, was sure of a seat.

The distinction in these days was to be seated near the captain, at the head of the table. On the best steamers to-day, the long ship tables have been replaced by individual tables, where the captain may entertain at most six or eight guests. The dining saloons meanwhile have been enormously increased in size to accommodate the long passenger lists. Scarcely one passenger in a hundred nowadays can be thus honored with a seat at the captain's table.

A place in this exclusive little court, during the too brief pleasure of an Atlantic crossing, is an experience to be cherished. The captain is the most delightful host in the world. Aboard these great floating hotels, weaving back and forth across the Atlantic year after year, they have entertained the most interesting people of two continents on terms of easy familiarity. The captain is a veritable storehouse of delightful anecdote gathered on many crossings. He has been the first to entertain the distinguished visitor bound for a foreign country and the last to interview him when he returns. Season after season he greets the most distinguished personages in the world of society, of art or politics. What host on either side of the Atlantic enjoys such an opportunity?

Before a captain can have reached the top of his profession and command a great transatlantic liner, he must have served a long and arduous apprenticeship. He must have passed long years before the mast, far off the ocean highways, and looked into many strange harbors. He has seen service, as a rule, in war as well as in peace. Many of them recall thrilling voyages of discovery, perhaps encounters with pirates and the slave traders. They have come to know the world as no other class of men may know it. Rudyard Kipling found a happy phrase to describe all this when he dedicated one of his books to a sea captain "who has lived more adventures than I can invent." And so, when the captain favors the table with a story, he is sure of an appreciative audience and the yarn is repeated throughout the cabins.

The captain's table is the news source of the great floating community of several thousand souls. The news of the bridge, from which the great fabric is controlled, comes through the captain. The news of ships sighted and signaled, the long-distance conversations by wireless with other ships for a thousand miles, or bits of long-distance eavesdropping are first heard at the captain's table, and from there

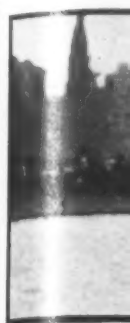
quickly spread throughout the ship. The captain's opinion on the weather or the hour land will be sighted is eagerly sought. And if an announcement is to be made to the ship's company or a toast to be offered, the captain rises from his seat to address the passengers.

Let the captain's seat be vacant for a single meal, and the entire ship knows it and speculates on the cause. In stormy weather the brilliant dining saloon may not see the captain for days, and the cabins will know by the empty chair that the captain—quiet, resourceful, sleepless—is standing guard on the storm-swept bridge. The absence of the captain is often accompanied by the strident blasts of the fog horn, and when, after one of these long vigils, the captain appears in the cabin, the tension is instantly relieved.

Within the boundaries of this little iron continent, the captain is an absolute monarch. The jurisdiction of all governments ceases as the ship crosses an imaginary line three miles off shore. For the rest of the voyage, this extremely approachable ruler is the executive, supreme court and legislative power of this floating population. A thousand perplexing problems constantly arise. One hour it is a dispute in the card-room which must be settled with tact and firmness. From this the captain must turn to grave, complicated problems touching the navigation of the great ship or technical questions of machinery. There are several thousand inhabitants of this floating town of many different nationalities and, therefore, standards of comfort to be satisfied. The smiling host at the head of the table may be called away to order an arrest or pass judgment on a newly discovered stowaway. Incidentally the marriage ceremony performed by the captain at sea is binding the world over.

And the captain's little kingdom, considering its size, is one of the richest in the world. The vessel he commands may be worth many millions of dollars. She has taken aboard thousands of bags of mail of enormous value. There is a highly valuable miscellaneous cargo, while her strong rooms often contain millions in specie, gold and silver bullion. With these manifold responsibilities, the captain of a modern liner has little time for social intercourse. It is only for an hour or so a day that he finds time to appear at the head of his exclusive little court and play the host.

In



Some of the successful League at Sheep La



Ocean City Yacht ing enthusiasts.



Neil Whelan dr



# In the World of Outdoor Sports



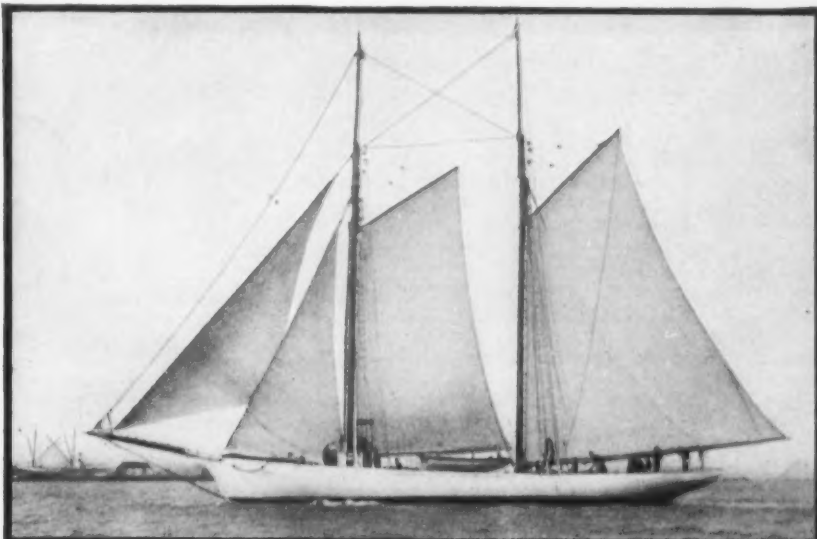
THE WATER CARNIVAL AT CHICAGO.

The start of the race for the \$22,000 Wrigley trophy. Left to right: "Baby Reliance II," "Chicago," "Disturber III" and "Eph." The race was awarded to "Baby Reliance II," owned by J. Stuart Blackton.



WOMEN IN WATER SPORTS.

Some of the successful contestants at the annual exhibition of the National Woman's Life Saving League at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y. Left to right: L. M. Ransberger, M. Barteles, C. A. Wilson, M. Lackman, M. Epstein, L. Howard, F. Rickers, C. Nevins and A. Krapp.



LONGEST YACHT RACE OF THE SEASON.

The schooner "Lurline," of the San Diego (Cal.) Yacht Club, which won the 2,200-mile yacht race from San Pedro, Cal., to Honolulu, taking the first prize, a cup valued at \$1,000. The "Lurline's" time was thirteen days, seventeen hours and three minutes.



FINEST YACHTMEN'S HOME IN JERSEY.

Ocean City Yacht Club's new house, which was recently opened with a great gathering of yachting enthusiasts. Many men prominent in the yachting world were present, and the occasion was one of great enjoyment.



RECORD FLIGHT FOR A HYDRO-AEROPLANE.

Hugh Robinson in a Curtiss hydro-aeroplane, with Lieutenant Nakashima, Japanese Navy, making one of his 108 consecutive trips in two days at the Curtiss Aviation School, Hammondsport, N. Y. The hydro made 800 miles in air and 200 on water, said to be a record for continuous flight in 2 days.



SPECTACULAR AUTOMOBILE RACE.

Neil Whelan driving his car at a critical point in a half-mile race at Scranton, Pa., and passing his opponent. The picture illustrates the danger of half-mile tracks.



GOOD SPORT FOR MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS.

The Mountaineers, an Alpine club in the State of Washington, ascending the difficult Frying-Pan Glacier at Mount Ranier.



# The Old Fan Says:

"A Big Lead at the Beginning of a Race Is a Mighty Asset Toward the Finish"

By ED A. GOEWY. Illustrated by "ZIM"



in baseball, this ability of one club to make another, generally a superior one, cry for help almost every time they meet. I can remember when the Pirates were setting the pace for the National League, and yet, when they visited Brooklyn, the Superbas used to make every one, from Hans Wagner down, take to tree climbing. Then take the case of the Quakers this season. They are positively poor when they buck the New Yorks, and yet they can polish off the Cubs without any over-exertion. For years the Chicago Nationals have possessed this ability to upset the New York outfit, and they show more determination and gameness against them than any club in the league. Whether they have a better knowledge of the Giants' style of play or whether they can 'out-game' them in a fierce struggle is still a matter being debated by the friends of both.

"I admire the Chance outfit for the gameness the boys display. They still have baseball brains and nerve, and, though they sometimes get away badly while their small army of battle-scarred veterans are thawing out in the spring, once the old joints are in working order they put up fights worth going miles to see. And the intense feeling of rivalry against the McGrawites by practically all of the other cities'



He's having a lot of bad falls along the road this year.

organizations always helps the opposition. Remember that year when the Phillies dug up Covaleski, and, because he had the Giants' number, pitched him time after time to pull down the Giants' lead, rather than to help their own position. They succeeded in easing the harpoon into the New Yorkers, but absolutely ruined this promising young twirler. After those few weeks against the Polo Grounds outfit, he was never worth anything much in big-league company.

"But there will be no Covaleski this year, and there will be no fluke, such as the Merkle incident of 1908, to beat the Giants out of the National League pennant. Unless McGraw and his men take to their beds or go to sleep standing up, they will win with ease. It begins to look as if the Pirates will have to yield second place to the game Cubs, not because they are an inferior club, but because the Giants beat them so unmercifully most every time they meet. Right now you can begin to plan for a world's championship series between the Giants and the Red Sox, for nothing but dynamite can dislodge the latter from the top of the American League list.

"This year's big contest should be a better one than last year, for the Giants are not so badly out-classed as they were against the Athletics. Just now the talk makes the Boston boys the favorites—not that the men in the field are so widely different in skill and ability, but because the Massachusetts aggregation has Pitcher Wood. Advocates of the American League say he will be pitched in three of the first five games and will win them all, and that some other Red Sox twirler will grab the fourth. Of course Marquard did have a slump after making his wonderful pitching record for the number of consecutive games won, and Matty has been over-pitched at times, doing his own work and relieving such weak sisters as Ames and Wiltse. But they will give even Wood a run for



Byron, the "Pirates" clever 3d baseman.

"WELL, pal," began the Old Fan, as he gave the cigar-store clerk the high sign for more ammunition, "recent events in the West would seem to indicate that the Chicago Cubs still possess the ability to make the goat belonging to McGraw's Giants jump through a hoop and roll over and play dead whenever they will it. This is one of the strangest things

the money. Tesreau has been improving all season and will be heard from in the series, and old Doc Crandall and his lusty bat may perform a few feats of a startling nature. And don't overlook the fact that the catchers capable of doing better work than Myers are few and far between.

"Possibly it has occurred to you, George, that President Somers, of the Cleveland Naps, made a pretty bad play last fall, when he decided that



Come, come, it's time to get up.

George Stovall was no longer to be permitted to manage his boys, and signed Harry Davis, for years the star first sacker of the Athletics, to take up the burden. Davis was given a club that contained much good material and one with which Stovall had accomplished a great deal, yet from the very outset of the pennant race the Naps showed that they would not be among the real contenders and they have been floundering almost hopelessly ever since. On the other hand, George took one of the very poorest clubs in the league, and, though they have clung around the cellar position persistently, they are gradually being whipped into shape and by next season will cut a real figure in American League baseball. Stovall seems to be a much better general than Davis. He took the Clevelanders when they were considerable of a joke and made them a winning club. They did not round into form in time to battle for the pennant, but they did finish third and only about .55 per cent. behind the Tigers, who were second. Every fan said that the Naps would be right up in the front this year, but Somers apparently thought differently of his manager's ability. Anyway, Davis, with no real managerial experience, got the Cleveland berth, possibly because it was thought that he would bring along some of Connie Mack's wonderful methods. The Cleveland fans are not backward about reminding Somers that he has made a mistake, and the Naps are covering themselves with anything but glory. Some are even prophesying that if Davis holds his job next season and Stovall remains with the Browns, the latter will beat out the Cleveland outfit.

"Another thing that is most pleasing to all of us oldtimers is the fact that Hal Chase, of the Yankees, has come back. For years, when Hal was nothing more than the Yanks' first sacker, he was the marvel of the baseball world and was generally accredited with being the best first baseman in the business. Not only was he a good stickler, but he fielded his



Will it come to this?  
Boston: "Come on in, I've been expecting you."

position as if he had as many arms and legs as a centipede, and he could think like lightning. Then the crew of politicians and miscast 'butter-in,' whose idiotic meddlings and advice have done much to retard the progress of the New York Americans, got in their fine work. Rivalries sprang up. Chase became disgruntled and finally deserted his team to play on the coast. This break was patched up and Hal returned to New York. Then the persons who did not like Manager George T. Stallings became busy, and the result was that he was given the hook and Chase

made the 'boss.' It was a frightful mistake and the great club that George had built up was soon shot to pieces and was one of the regular baseball jests.

"Chase was too 'temperamental' for a manager's position, and he seemed to become a nervous wreck under the strain and some family difficulties. This year he has been relieved of the extra burden and has returned to form. In fact, the past few weeks, I think, have shown that he is better than at any time during his baseball career. He can bat well, fields like a demon and thinks like lightning, and some of the stunts he pulls off daily eclipse anything ever before accomplished by a first baseman. Recently he did a trick that sent the onlookers almost into hysterics. There was a runner on first and one on second and one out. The batter bunted the ball toward second. Chase was playing in, and like a flash was after the sphere. Picking it up, he touched second and threw to third in time to also retire the runner there. That's baseball quick thinking. Most players would have thrown to the pitcher covering first, but Chase wanted more—a double—and he got it.

"But Chase, like Cobb and a few other world-beaters, will sometimes sulk when his teammates are not 'up to snuff.' He realizes the necessity of brain work on any team that wants to make good in modern baseball, and he becomes impatient when his fellows pull some 'bonehead' trick. Wolverton has done a lot for the Yankees since assuming charge of them, particularly with the young fellows, and if let alone by the club's incompetent advisers will have his team in the first division next season.

"It has now reached that point in the baseball



Somebody angry.

season when the average 'bug' gets busy during his spare moments picking out his choice for an all-star team, chosen from the major-league clubs. Here is one that a gathering of fans selected the other night, and I think you'll agree that it is a pretty nifty aggregation. The batting averages of the men will, of course, change before the season ends and even before this little talk of ours gets into print. Now here's the club: Cobb, left field .418; Jackson, right field .373; Speaker, center field .399; Konetchy, first base .346; Collins, second base .329; Wagner, shortstop .315; Zimmerman, third base .379; utility infielders, Sweeney .394, and Baker .343; utility outfielders, Murphy .331, and Marsans .330; Myers, catcher .363; pitchers, Johnson, Ritchie, Marquard, Mathewson, Wood and Rucker. With such a team in the field, all others might as well take to the woods; but, luckily for the fans in particular and baseball in general, no such team will ever be gotten together under one club flag to fight through a pennant race.

"And speaking of our old friend Johnson, who continues to keep the Senators up within striking distance of the American League pennant, two great ball players paid him an unusual compliment the other day. Said Cobb, 'When Johnson is trying, you can't see them; and when you can't see them, you can't hit them.' 'And that goes for me, too,' replied Chase.

"It begins to look as if the boxing commission of New York State intends to stick to its guns and prevent Jack Johnson fighting in the metropolis. If it does this, it will go a long way toward preventing the wiping out of boxing, the same as racing was chased from the map in the East and most other places as well. It is an absolute fact that for more years than we care to sit down and count, a big majority of the sure-thing gamblers and promoters have made New York City their



Harmon, pitcher for the "Cardinals."

(Continued on page 258.)

JOHN C. Of Illinois, A of the Rep. Committee, responsible for the Taft campaign to serve a compliment known con

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TINA The Russi twenty-one ye had a very s and who is markable int as well as mus has played fo tinguished



# People Talked About



**JOHN C. EVERSMAN,**  
Of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of the Republican National Committee, who is assuming a responsible and active part in the Taft campaign. His selection to serve the committee is a compliment to his practical knowledge of political conditions.



**THOMAS R. SHIPP,**  
Regular Republican nominee for Congress from the Seventh Indiana District. Mr. Shipp is widely known as one of the organizers and Secretary of the National Conservation Association. He was Executive Secretary of the National Conservation Congress.



**THE "GREAT FATHER'S" SON AND A BIG CHIEF.**

Robert Taft, son of the President, holding a "levity pow-wow" with Big Top, a prominent redman, at Glacier Park, Mont., where young Taft, his sister and a party of friends recently had a prolonged outing.



**LEONIDAS VICTORIA,**  
President of Santo Domingo, which land of late has threatened to be a trouble center for this country. By the convention of 1907 United States officials administer the customs in the Dominican Republic, thus cutting off pecuniary inducements to revolution.



**DR. CHARLES F. HOLDER,**  
Of Pasadena, California, President of the Tuna Club. He was awarded the gold medal of the Academy of Sport of France for notable books on sport and for extraordinary feats, including the taking of a 180-lb tuna with rod and reel.



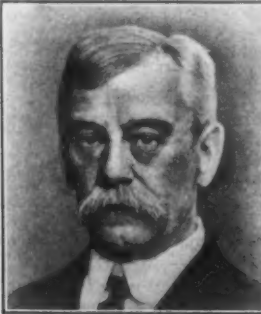
**OSCAR WENDEROTH,**  
The new supervising architect of the Treasury Department. Mr. Wenderoth recently succeeded James Knox Taylor, resigned. He is one of the most expert architects in the United States, and has designed many buildings.



**CLARENCE DARROW,**  
Of Chicago, leading counsel for the defense in the famous McNamara trial at Los Angeles, Cal., who was lately acquitted, after an exciting trial, of the charge of bribing a juror. Mr. Darrow, denounced his prosecutors as cut-throats.



**JAMES H. BROWN,**  
Of Olympia, Wash., an editor and political writer who is conducting a campaign to reform or abolish the present unsatisfactory direct primary system of his State. To get at the facts he has become a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.



**DR. WILLIAM J. HOLLAND,**  
Director of the Carnegie Institute Museum and former Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, who went to Buenos Ayres to direct the setting up of the replica of the diploticus presented to the President of that republic.



**THOMAS L. GARLAND,**  
Of Portland, Ore., who for more than two years has carried on a legal battle to save his father from the penitentiary. He began the study of law to better carry on the fight. The elder Garland was convicted of selling worthless stock.



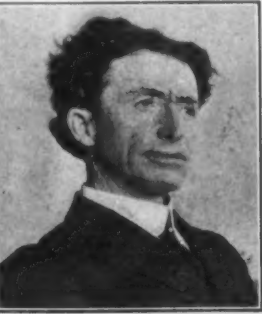
**REV. R. B. HASSELL,**  
Of Everett, Wash., who was elected mayor of that city on a progressive platform, demanding abolition of the red light district, city ownership of a water plant and enforcement of the local option law. He has studied city affairs.



**W. BRAMWELL BOOTH,**  
Of London, England, the new general of the Salvation Army of the world. He succeeded his father, General William Booth, the famous founder of the organization, who died recently. He has served in all grades of the army.



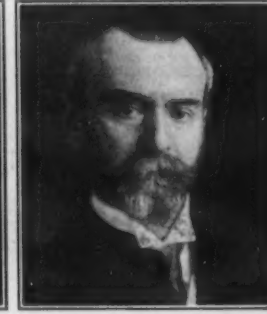
**MRS. LYDIA B. TAGUE,**  
Judge of the County Court of Eagle County, Colorado, and said to be the only woman judge in the world. She is a woman of splendid executive ability and though not a lawyer has made a fine record in the management of estates.



**AL J. JENNINGS,**  
A former outlaw and train robber, once sentenced for life, but who was pardoned and reformed. He has been nominated on the Democratic ticket for Attorney of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, and he may be elected.



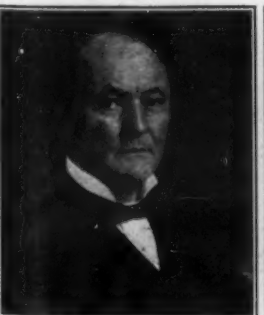
**REV. ALBERT M. HYDE,**  
Of Brockton, Mass., pastor of the Porter Congregational Church, who preached a series of "Don'ts for the Modern Family," which attracted wide attention and commendation. He is a preacher of ability and good sense.



**J. J. JUSSERAND,**  
The new dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington. He succeeds Baron Hengel-muller, Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, who has been stationed in Washington for eighteen years, but who lately received permission to retire.



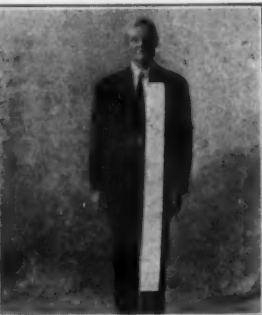
**WILLIAM E. SMYTHE,**  
Of California, founder of the National Irrigation Congress, and a widely known authority, writer and lecturer on irrigation topics. He is the author of several books of merit and interest, and he once ran for Congress.



**E. K. WARREN,**  
Of Three Oaks, Mich., Chairman of the World's Sunday School Executive Committee, who will have charge of ocean liners carrying delegates from the United States to the World's Sunday School Convention at Zurich, Switzerland, next July.



**JOHN MARSHALL SLATON,**  
Of Atlanta, Ga., President of the Senate of that State, who was nominated for Governor of Georgia at the recent Democratic primary. Mr. Slaton preferred to hold on to his lucrative law practice, and he ran for the governorship to please his wife.



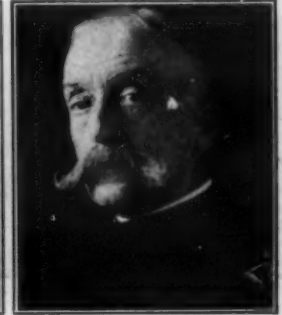
**THE BALLOT IN TEXAS.**  
A voter of the Lone Star State shown with a ballot voted at the late State primary. The ballot was 3 feet, 8 inches long and carried the names of 133 candidates. Twenty-four men sought the nomination for the office of Congressman-at-large.



**A FAMOUS MIDGET,**  
Countess Magri, formerly Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, who, with her husband, has opened a tea room at Middleboro, Mass. The Countess is now 75 years old. Her first husband, Gen. Tom Thumb, died in 1882, and she married Count Primo Magri, of Bologna, Italy, in 1885.



**JOSEPH MEYER,**  
A 101-year-old Texan who walked from San Antonio to Fort Worth, Tex., 300 miles, en route to Colorado Springs, Col., where he has relatives. He was formerly well-to-do, but lost his property when the tidal wave destroyed Galveston in 1900.



**COL. GEORGE ANDREWS,**  
Who was appointed Adjutant-General of the American army as successor to General Fred. C. Ainsworth, who resigned as the result of a serious controversy with the President and the Secretary of War, over matters pertaining to his official conduct.



**TINA LERNER,**  
The Russian pianist, only twenty-one years old, who has had a very successful career and who is possessed of remarkable intellectual powers as well as musical genius. She has played for the most distinguished conductors.



**MISS LEONORE CAWKER,**  
A wealthy resident of Milwaukee, Wis., who at her own request was appointed city dog catcher in order that stray animals might be treated humanely. For years Miss Cawker maintained a refuge for dogs and cats.



**MISS E. BAKEWELL,**  
Of Pittsburgh, Pa., an active worker for woman suffrage in that city. She is one of the society women who lately gave talks on woman suffrage between the acts at vaudeville theaters in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.



**MISS MARY BAKEWELL,**  
Of Pittsburgh, Pa., sister of Miss Euphemia Bakewell, and also an active suffrage worker. Recently sixteen women filled editorial positions on a Pittsburgh paper for a day, and Miss Mary Bakewell was the managing editor.



**W. D. BARTLETT,**  
Of Montpelier, Vt., aged nineteen, manager of what is claimed to be the finest band in his State and a composer of merit. When thirteen years old he organized a drum corps that grew to be the largest in the world.



**MRS. NEWELL SANDERS,**  
Wife of the new United States Senator from Tennessee. She is an excellent homemaker, and her motto is "every good wife must be interested in what concerns her husband." She will undoubtedly be popular in the Senatorial circle.



# Earthquakes Destroying a Mexican City

Disastrous Effects of the Recent Seismic Disturbances at Guadalajara



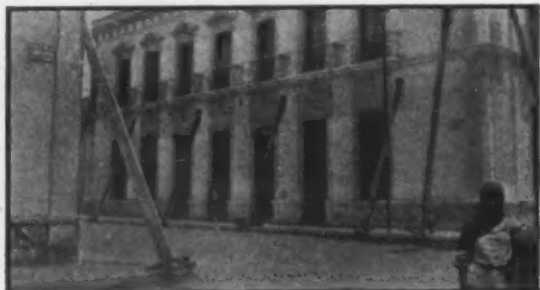
Propping up the shattered buildings. Hidalgo Street, from east to west, with the Cathedral and Santa Maria de Gracia Church in the background.



Another view of propped up buildings. Mezquite Street, between Atemajac and Zapopan Streets.



The celebrated garden Ombligo de Ahumada (Ahumada's Navel), at the head of Pedro Morino Street, where many of the frightened inhabitants lived in tents.



Damaged buildings at the corner of Parroquia and Loper Cotilla Streets.



People on Porfirio Diaz Avenue tremblingly awaiting additional earthquake shocks.



Occupants of dwellings evicted by earthquakes making their temporary homes in automobiles.

The earthquakes at Guadalajara occurred almost daily for over three months. Hundreds of buildings were damaged and thousands of persons fled the city in terror. A local prophet foretold the complete destruction of the city and its sinking into a lake of fire. This increased the general terror and caused a still larger exodus to places of safety.

## Pictorial Bulletin of Disasters



A WESTERN RAILROAD'S DOUBLE MISFORTUNE.

First of two wrecks on the same line occurring on consecutive days. Wreck of the "Texas Limited" (train No. 5) two miles west of Springdale, Ark., presenting a remarkable scene. The fireman of the engine was slightly scalded, but the remainder of the train crew and the passengers were unhurt. Steel equipment accounts for the escape from injury of most of those on board.



THE SECOND ACCIDENT ON THE UNFORTUNATE ROAD.

Derailement of train No. 6 five miles east of Springdale, Ark., with similar results. This train was being pulled by two large locomotives. The wreck was caused by the tank of the pilot engine jumping the track. The rear engine and five cars left the rails. The fireman of the rear engine was killed and several passengers were injured. Steel cars minimized the damage done.



A JUMBLE CAUSED BY A BROKEN WHEEL.

Railroad accident near Mexico, Mo., in which nine cars were wrecked and some totally demolished.

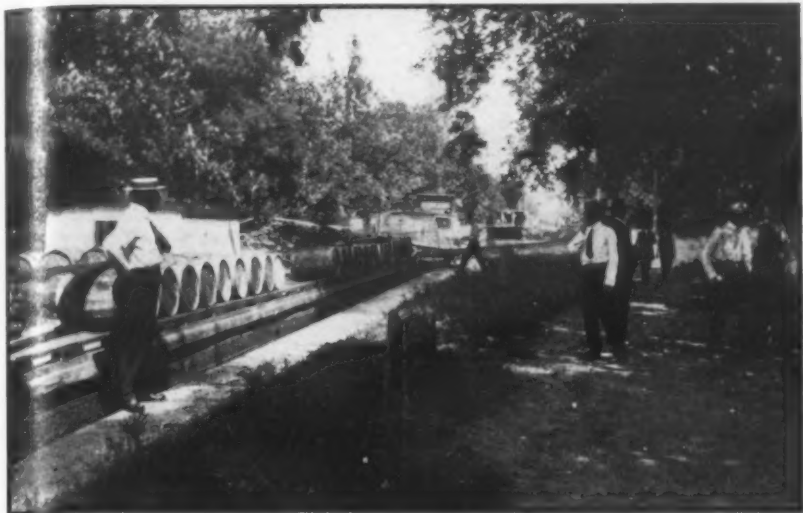


SPECTACULAR FIRE.

A 5,000-barrel oil tank struck by lightning and burning at St. Mary's, W. Va.

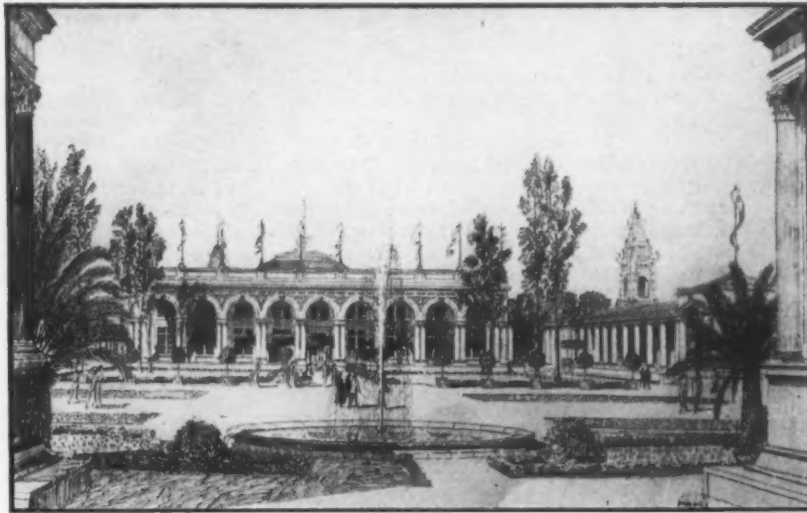


# The Camera's Record of Current Events



**AN OLD WATER-WAY STILL FOUND USEFUL.**

The steam canal barge "Peerless" on the first cruise ever made by a commercial vessel from Chicago to Iowa by way of the antiquated Illinois and Michigan Canal, the Illinois River, the new Hennepin Canal and the Mississippi River. Efforts will now be made to enlarge the old canal.



**STRUCTURAL BEGINNINGS OF A GREAT WORLD'S FAIR.**

Service Building which is to be erected on the Panama-Pacific International Exposition site at San Francisco, the first of many structures to be reared there. It will cost \$60,000, and it will furnish quarters for all the administrative departments of the Exposition.



**CURIOUS METHOD OF MINING COAL.**

A revolving steam shovel stripping off top dirt from a coal deposit at Clay City, Ind. These shovels are effective to a depth of twenty feet or more and they greatly expedite the process of removing black diamonds from the coal fields.



**LARGEST HAY STACK IN THE WORLD.**

A 1,600-ton stack of baled hay at Corcoran, Kings County, Cal., grown on Nis Hansen's ranch. It covers 7,000 square feet of ground, occupies 315,000 cubic feet of space and is valued at \$21,000. It contains nearly 35,000 bales, or five train loads of thirty cars each.



**A SOCIETY LEADER AS A RELIGIOUS WORKER.**

Shirt-waist choir singing at the open-air meeting of the Drexel Biddle Bible classes, on the Drexel estate, Lansdowne, Pa. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, of Philadelphia, founder of the classes, will erect a home for them in Philadelphia, and has extended his work to Providence, R.I., and New Jersey.



**THE WAR GAME AT SAN FRANCISCO.**

An army of 5,000 "Blue" defenders of the city in camp on the site of the State's buildings of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915. The work done by the soldiers at this military meet gave them excellent training and added materially to their efficiency.



**LEARNING GEOLOGY IN NATURE'S SCHOOL.**

St. Paul, Minn., high school boys visiting Glacier National Park, Mont., with their instructor to get first-hand lessons in geology. Left to right: Dana Schmall, Prof. C. Miller, Donald McRae, Herbert Benz, Carl Weskit, Harold Summers, George Mueller, Alfred Johns and Herbert Bockstruck.



**RAISING THE DUST IN KANSAS.**

A great dust storm in one of the sections of the Sunflower State. These storms, which occur from time to time, fill the air with particles of dust, darken the sky, and make breathing an unpleasant matter for all living things. The dust also sifts into the dwellings, making work for the careful housekeepers.



# A Viking with Blurred Vision

By KEENE ABBOTT

**A** THIEF? He, Gudmund Hagstad, that great Norwegian of heroic mold, a thief? Yes, he perhaps was that—and more. He was an honorable thief.

Listen! One day, while cleaning a lawyer's office on the tenth floor of the Claxton Building, he found something in a drawer of an old-fashioned desk—something which he concealed under the crown of his hat, then under his blue jacket, then under his vest, within his breast pocket. Having done all this with fumbling haste, he suspiciously snatched the door open to make sure that nobody had been peering in at him through the keyhole or through the paint-frosted transom.

A strange man, a regular Viking! You should have seen with what a powerful swing of his arms he used to send his mop flapping from one side of the corridor to the other. Maybe you would smile at him, too; for, in spite of his statuesque largeness and wonderful strength, he looked absurd, being stooped over and bent almost double at his menial toil.

On account of his nearsighted eyes, you must understand, he was constantly on the watch for grimy mop strokes that might appear upon the tiling after the water had dried. And such was his eagerness to be considered a capable fellow, in spite of his bad eyes, that he soon acquired the habit of using a scrubbing brush, on hands and knees, with face so close to his work that the strong smell of soap and lye often made him cough like an ox. He was wonderfully painstaking. The windows of offices and studios on his floor did not seem to have any glass in them at all, so clean he kept the glass.

Now, had he but known it, there was more danger in doing his work too well than in not doing it well enough. The superintendent of the building criticised the other janitors and was liberal with praise of the new man, "that big Swede." Why couldn't they do their work as thoroughly as he? Of course this did not please the others. They were not friendly with Gudmund. They called him "Dutchy," "Denmark," "Skyscraper Pete," and he was not invited to join them when, during the noon hour, they assembled in a vacant room on the top floor to lunch and afterward have a game of pitch or pinochle.

Gudmund, however, did not care for company. The truth is, he was abashed by strangers; and, besides, he did not know how to make friends, did not know how to speak English. Then, too, he dreaded ridicule. People might make fun of his massive awkwardness, and this he could not stand. He was as sensitive about his unusual proportions as a red-headed schoolgirl is sensitive about the color of her hair. Thus it was that he lived the life of a recluse. And he did not mind that. He had his work to do. He could tire himself out, go to his room at a shabby lodging house, sleep there comfortably and be reasonably contented.

Only there was one great anxiety to fret his life. Suppose he could not keep his job? Suppose he were to be cast out again into the clamorous city streets, with their strange, bewildering activities, and their strange, unfriendly faces? This must not happen. He would work better, accomplish more. He was sure he could do that if only it were not for these stupid eyes! Often his heavy knuckles would knock regretfully on his forehead above them, and sometimes he even thought a little about spectacles.

Of course he did not seriously consider them, for they were no good, those things. He knew it. Once he bought a pair of glasses from a street-corner salesman, and they only blurred his eyesight worse than ever. People, it is true, wear such things; but he, Gudmund Hagstad, knew what that is for. It is a habit. It is style. Yet it is a fact, none the less, that if he found a pair of spectacles in any of the rooms he swept and dusted, he never failed to try them on. And invariably he laughed at them, being even more firmly convinced that they are as silly as a top-hat or a walking stick; and always, upon meeting any one who wore glasses, he could not help grinning.

Then, late one afternoon, he made a discovery. In a bottom drawer of a lawyer's desk, among some discarded inkwells, sand-boxes and such-like rubbish, he had found a pair of heavy spectacles, with iron frames and with lenses almost as thick as an old-fashioned watch. After carefully wiping the big rounds of glass, he squinted through them, wrinkling his nose and clamping his tongue between his teeth. And it seemed to him that everything, even as far away as the opposite side of the room, had lost its fogginess of outline. Dim, cloudy shapes had undergone a change. Even that filing case, with the chair beside it, was as clear as if it were close up to him. And, yonder, that calendar picture on the wall was showing other colors besides its sharp notes of red and yellow; there were violet tints, soft grays and greens—a real picture, an autumn landscape, and not a drunken smear, as though some slovenly painter had merely been wiping out his brushes on that card.

Strange! yes, and wonderful! Amazingly wonderful! Who would have believed it? Several times he put on the spectacles, and then began to laugh. He smote his big hand against his leg, as though trying to fell a tree; he flapped his hat down on the floor; he even began to bellow forth a queer tune, a Norwegian folksong heard not for years and years, not since he was a little boy in his father's house!

His elation, however, had soon passed away. For—who knows?—perhaps he could not have those spectacles. Maybe they were not for sale. And might it not be that to-morrow, when he should again come here to clean this room, they would be gone, carried off, disposed of? Well, no matter about that. He had them. He had them, and would keep them, hide them away, make sure of them!

Quickly Gudmund slipped the spectacles into the crown of his hat, then, as you have heard, concealed them under his blue jacket, then under his vest, within the breast pocket. And, having snatched the door open to make sure that nobody had been peeping in at him, he was satisfied. Everything was all right—he was certain of that; and yet he might have felt safer, more secure, if he had made this investigation at once, without having waited to try on the spectacles.

The next day he was not like himself. He went about his work as though life held for him something new and fresh and delightful. And yet he was a little amazed at his conduct, when he came to reflect upon what a daring robber he had been. For all that, it was a delicious adventure, and he now began to look with friendly interest at all people who wore glasses. He even wished that he knew how to speak English, so that he might question them and rejoice with them that they could see so well.

As for himself, it seemed to him that already his vision had been mightily improved, although, to be sure, he was afraid to use the spectacles while at his work in the building. He kept them securely hid away in that inner pocket of his. He could feel the lumpy things that lay there, under the cloth of his jacket; and often, while persisting at his toil, he would put his great hand to his breast, and wink and smile and perhaps hum a tune, with a wondrous rumbling of chest tones that was like the purring of a lion.

And work—good gracious, how he did work! All day long he swept, scrubbed, dusted, washed windows—doing everything there was to be done, and doing it not only with zest, but with eagerness and joy. Even those rugs that he had beaten no longer ago than yesterday, he again took to the roof to-day, as if he meant to give them another beating. Yet once here, out of everybody's sight, he only cast them from him. Then he let down the trapdoor, stood upon it, and furtively brought out his treasure.

He handled the spectacles with reverence, being half unwilling to put them on, exactly as a doting lover might be shy about taking his first kiss. And it seemed to him, now that he could see so well, that the blue sky was a more serene, a deeper and a fresher blue. Everything was fresher and nearer. At one place he could see a cluster of far-off, blossoming fruit trees that were like a frozen mist; and over yonder, to the east, was the flashing curve of the river, lying there as if it were one of those cold, clear lakes at home. And here and there, in distant dooryards, was a splash of lilac bloom that reminded him of the purple heather.

So Gudmund stood thus on the flat yellow of the graveled roof, among brick and iron chimneys, and gazed afar, looking and looking and looking at a rare loveliness which even the sordidness of the city could not hide. And into him came a strength of heart like unto that of those old Norse heroes of the sagas. He swung his arms about; he felt free, as if he were about to soar away. And by and by, when he took off the spectacles, he wiped them carefully, carefully put them away in his pocket, and laughed to think that he had found such a treasure. They were his, thank God! these glasses were his, and he was going to keep them always, for his very own!

Thus congratulating himself, he took up the great bundle of rugs and briskly went down off the roof with them, as though their weight had been nothing at all. Yet, had he known what trouble was in store for him, he might have delayed much longer before returning to his duties as janitor. The building superintendent, as it turned out, had not only been seeking him, but had been growing more and more irritable with the passing of every moment.

"Here, you! come with me!" the man called out, and Gudmund understood. With the rugs neatly folded and stacked across his shoulder, the Norwegian followed his employer; and as they drew near the office where the spectacles formerly had been, the big fellow's heart sank within him. He kept asking himself,

"How did they find out? What are they going to do with me?"

He gasped, panted, grew red in the face, being too much stupefied with astonishment to think of running away. Soon they had come within a short distance of the office, and meanwhile the big man had opened his gray lips to breathe; he coughed nervously, gulped, but did not falter. Steadfastly he stalked along after the superintendent. Thus they came within four doors of the lawyer's office—within three doors—within two doors of it. They came to the door itself—came to it, but did not stop there. They passed on. So, then, after all, maybe they were not going to take the spectacles away from him! Gudmund's hand went to his breast; he felt the lumpy things under his jacket, his fingers closed gently upon them, and he smiled.

Presently the two men arrived at the studio of

Mrs. Waldron, a vocal instructor with a quivering double chin, who talked very fast and swept her plump hands about until her jeweled rings seemed to emit flashes of fire. She indicated cigarette stubs on the floor about the piano. She also pointed scoldingly at an empty beer bottle standing on the window ledge.

Seeing the disgraceful litter, Hagstad instantly got down on his knees and began to pick up the cigarette stubs. This, however, did not satisfy her. She kept on with her ding-dong of nonsensical English. The superintendent likewise began to talk, but the janitor gravely shook his head. He couldn't understand. When it had become clear that no explanation was to be got from the big man, an interpreter, a girl with a red waist, was brought in. She was a doctor's secretary and stenographer from down the hall, and with her assistance the superintendent began questioning the stalwart Norwegian.

"Why do you come here, at night, when the room is locked up, to smoke cigarettes and drink beer? Explain yourself!"

Dumbly the great fellow regarded his accuser, being uneasy and frightened by this suspicion that rested causelessly upon him.

"I smoke the cigarette—I?"

"That's it—you!"

"But I, sir—no, sir, I don't know nothing about it."

"You have a key, a master key to all the doors on this floor. Nobody else could get in."

"They say that? But how could it be? These cigarette—I don't smoke on them. And beer? No sir; since working here I never yet had any beer in a bottle."

"You come in this room at night, you open up the top of the piano, and press on the keys to hear them ring. Don't deny it! You have been heard to do that."

Then Gudmund vaguely understood and flushed with anger. Those unfriendly janitors had not only been spying upon him, but had been putting up a trick to get rid of him. They had dirtied the floor with cigarettes; they had scandalized this venerable studio with a beer bottle.

"What is your idea," the superintendent asked, "in behaving like this?"

"Who says so? Who is it says I did this?" the Norwegian asked, and his great hands bunched themselves into scarred lumps of solid bronze. "If they say that—if you think—" He struck the panel of the door a sounding blow, making the hinges chatter and the windows jar. Then he deliberately turned his back upon his employer and walked quietly away.

"Whew! What a firecracker! What a Dutchman!" the superintendent exclaimed, and chuckled with admiration, in spite of the fact that nothing had been explained.

"He is not a Dutchman!" the interpreter emphatically asserted, and left the room. She was a little proud of him, that young woman; yet, as it turned out, he was destined to become a great inconvenience.

Formerly he had paid some attention to her, even though he had not known that she was of the same race as himself or that she spoke the same tongue. Apparently it was the red waist she wore that had often attracted his eye. The bright color warmed him; he could see it plainly as he passed the door, and he used to imagine that she was the very person a man ought to dream about.

Now that he had been close to her and had heard her speak, he began to fancy all sorts of pretty things about her. He smiled when he thought she was looking toward him, and invariably it took him a long time to sweep or scrub the hallway outside her door. He stared and stared at her, hopeful always that she would say something more to him than "Good-morning!"

Late one afternoon, when the offices were locked for the night, he saw that she had forgotten her flowers. Often she had some blossoms, which she kept in a glass vase on her desk; but usually she took them home with her in the evening. To-day she had gone out in the middle of the afternoon and had not returned; so here they were, those pretty blooms, all aglow in the sunset fire like spots of scarlet flame. He smelled the spice-sweet odor of the carnations, he even touched them with his finger; but he did not put on his spectacles to look at them, for one can never tell when he is being spied upon.

Once, it is true, he had left the building ahead of her, had gone down the alley and come out on the other side of the block, that he might be there with his spectacles to have a good look at her. He waited and waited, but unfortunately she did not come that way. So the exploit was a failure. Yet it really didn't matter. He would try again some other time; or it might be that he would grow bold enough to put on the glasses in the building, and perhaps be so daring as to look at her through them, while she sat at her desk in the doctor's office.

Even now, to prove to himself that he was full of audacity, he put fresh water in the vase and also took the liberty of cutting off the stems of her flowers. He clipped them very short, in the thought that this was the way to keep the blossoms fresh and make them last a long time. What a surprise, then, it must have been to the young woman, the next morning, to see how oddly her carnations were squeezed together into their vase! Yet, if she noticed



the change, she at least said nothing about it.

That was the trouble; she never did say much of anything. She showed no friendliness; she did not even want to accept the bottle of perfume that Gudmund once bought for her. And yet it was all right. It was good perfume. None of your cheap kind! It cost a whole dollar; and the smell of it—umh!—the smell of it, he thought, was like the cool, moist odor of a field of rye standing russet-green in early morning, all fresh and heavy with dew, and almost ripe enough for the harvesting. "New-mown Hay" was the name on the bottle, so a countryman of his had informed him; but that did not surprise Gudmund Hagstad. Nothing surprised him; nothing could surprise him in this America!

The bottle of scent was not the only present he got for the girl with the red waist. He bought other things that he meant to leave on her typewriter desk, for it was not at all an easy matter to present her with a gift. It made him sweat so! He was bent upon getting some ribbons. He examined them with great care, going from one shop to another, comparing, pricing, never satisfied, and always convinced that, if possible, the shopgirls were going to cheat him; yet, finally, on the Saturday before Easter, he had completed his purchases—a yard of cherry ribbon, a yard of bright orange ribbon and a yard of purple—as sweet a purple, he thought, as the blossoming heather that joyously mantles the rugged nakedness of a Norwegian hillside. Gudmund was very, very proud of his ribbons. Such good, strong colors! Everybody, even people with bad eyes, could see them!

Yet it was a little unfortunate that things should not have happened quite right for him to leave his Easter present on the desk of the girl with the red waist. The private offices of Drs. Wood and Davis, and likewise their reception room, had been dismantled by men who took everything away in a great moving van. The equipment was to furnish another suite of rooms and a laboratory in a new office building at Sixteenth and Harney streets. And the big janitor, of course, soon called there to inquire, as best he could, for Miss Nelson; but another girl had her place as secretary and stenographer.

Could she tell him, please, where Miss Nelson was? No, she could not; but perhaps Dr. Wood or Dr. Davis could give him that information.

It must be admitted, however, that what the physicians had to tell Gudmund was not very encouraging. One of them said he supposed she was still in town. The other was of the opinion that she had moved with her family over into Illinois or up into Minnesota.

Although Gudmund was rather slow of mental process, he did not let this information escape him. He carried it to a countryman of his for a more comprehensive grasp of it.

"What means it," he asked, "when I say in English, 'She moved—moved over her family—' No—wait! This way: 'She moved her family over Illinois and upon Minnesota'—what means that? Is it meaning she has gone off with her father and mother and brother and sister? Or is it, you know, that she has gone off with—gone off with—" He squeezed his big hand upon his neck, as if to press out something that had got into his throat. "Maybe," he went on, "maybe she has gone off with her—her man—and—and—her children. Yes?"

Gudmund's acquaintance solemnly pondered, and, after spitting with perplexity into the gutter, he lugubriously answered,

"How could I know what it is, when I don't know how it is? Maybe she is married or maybe not married. Well, then, you got first to find that out. When her name is 'Miss So-and-so,' that means not married. When it is 'Mrs. So-and-so,' then she is already married or a widow."

"Yes," Gudmund agreed, and slowly added, "her name is Miss Nelson."

"But Miss," the illuminator pointed out, "sounds like Mrs.—very much so. Are you sure, then, that it ain't Mrs.?"

Gudmund was not sure and he had no heart for further questioning. He turned about. Laughter gurgled strangely in his throat, and he went away, walking stolidly along, but seeing hardly anything at all. Once he was almost knocked down by an automobile.

Having reached his lodging house, he heavily and laboriously climbed the

creaking stairs, shut himself into his shabby room, locked the door and sank cumbrously upon an oaken stool. The afternoon wore away, twilight came, then night; but still he sat there, his great hands clamped tight between his massive knees, his eyes staring and staring at the smoky wall.

Once, during those long, long hours of darkness, he lighted the reeking kerosene lamp and carefully took the ribbons out of his pocket. He put on his spectacles and examined them, shaking his head slowly as he did so and smiling lovingly at them. They were such good, strong colors!

In the morning, when the warm and blessed sun had at last come up, Gudmund got quietly to his feet, not heavily this time, but alertly and gladly. Hope had come to him. What a fool, he reflected—what a truly jackass he had been to be so struck down with sorrow before he even knew what had happened!

Having eaten a good breakfast, he hurriedly looked up an acquaintance who could speak English, gave him money, and the two men went together to the doctors' office in the new building. This time Gudmund learned the facts: Mrs. Nelson, with her husband and two children, had moved to St. Paul, Minn.

"Tanks," said the Norwegian.

He then returned to the tenth floor of the building where he worked, only this time he neither swept nor scrubbed nor dusted. He merely locked himself into the echoing emptiness of the room where the girl with the red waist used to be, and steadfastly, hour after hour, the slow, solid tread of his feet was heard upon the hard and naked floors. He walked and walked and walked; it seemed that there would be no end to his walking.

Yet finally he did grow calm, and in the gray of the twilight hour he visited the lawyer's office where he had found the spectacles. He went up to the desk and, without faltering, quietly opened the lowermost drawer. This done, he slowly took the glasses out of his pocket and held them gently, deliberately touching each of the thick lenses with his finger, that he might feel for the last time how very smooth and cool they were. And having lowered them finally into their place, he slowly brought from his pocket that little parcel of gay ribbons; and these, likewise, he gently laid to rest beside the spectacles.

Then all was done. He quietly shut the drawer.

#### The Physician's Opportunity.

IF HUMAN beings could be dealt with as Luther Burbank deals with plants, the weak and sinful traits of humanity might be eliminated. But even so, in the creation of a superman as Dr. David Starr Jordan suggests, would be lost some of the "choicest traits of mankind, initiative and love." Nevertheless, the new interest in the science of eugenics, by preventing the marriage of the physically and mentally unfit, does give promise of ridding the race of most of the delinquent, defective and criminal classes that are such through heredity. The growing popularity of the health marriage idea is a step in this direction, and, as Professor C. D. Davenport, of Cornell Medical School, declared in a fearless address before the American Medical Association, it is up to physicians to play a leading part in preventing the marriage of the unfit. The old wall of professional secrecy regarding private disease is slowly crumbling down, for the simple reason that there is no such thing as private disease. There are certain physical and mental disorders which affect society as a whole almost as directly as they affect the individual and the family, and the old rule of secrecy in such cases should no longer have force. Some States already have laws requiring the reporting of diseases affecting society, and Dr. Davenport asked for a national enactment of such a statute, and called upon his own profession to take hold of the responsibility that is surely theirs, and when they found that a new race of degenerates was likely to be born, they should step in and prevent it, as he hotly expressed it.

#### Appropriate.

"We call that girl 'Juarez.'"  
"Why?"  
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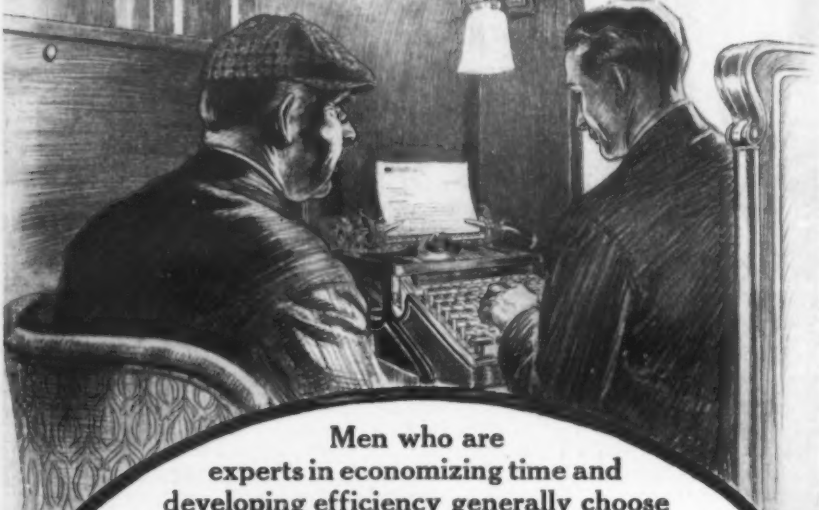
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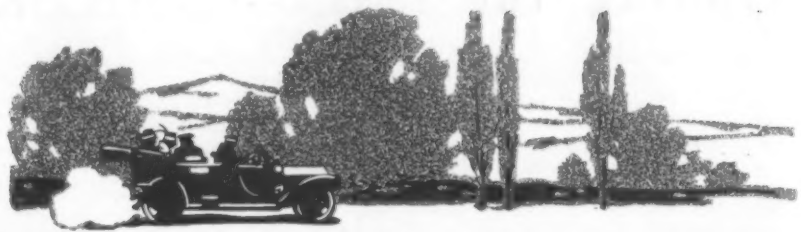
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## Motorist's Column

Automobile Bureau

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Automobile Bureau, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

### FARMERS.

A NOVEL idea was recently promoted in Texas, when twenty-six farmers and ranchmen entered their cars in an endurance contest from Dallas to San Antonio—a distance of nearly 665 miles. Each owner drove his car—a stock machine in every instance—and fifteen of the original starters finished the six days' tour with a perfect score. The farmers and ranchmen displayed their ingenuity in improvising repairs when the nearest garage was hundreds of miles away, and by their skill in handling their cars over the miles of unfamiliar roads proved that they were as able chauffeurs as any of their city cousins. In fact, it is doubtful if an experienced garage man or professional chauffeur, accustomed to the proper tools, machinery and spare parts, could have completed the trip with the limited facilities found at the disposal of the farmer-owners. The contest proved that the average American car is well adapted for country service, that the farmer is a natural mechanic and makes a good driver, and that to this large and powerful class of our population the automobile manufacturer must look for a market for his product.

### SELF-STARTERS.

The elimination of the starting crank is almost a certainty. Announcements already made show that so large a number of the 1913 models will be provided with self-starters that the back-straining "simple twist of the wrist," that formerly sent thousands of motors purring on their way, will become a lost art. Even the owner of the \$700 and \$800 car can start his motor from the seat, for this improvement will be applied to all classes of machines, from the highest priced to the cheapest. Nineteen-twelve was the first real self-starter year, for several dozen manufacturers chose this time for making announcement of automatic starters as regular equipment, while fully a third of the remainder provided the device at a small additional cost. Now, after a year of thorough trial, the various forms of self-starters have proved so successful that the most conservative manufacturers are offering them as regular equipment. The advantages of the self-starter as a selling argument were too pronounced last year to be overlooked on the coming season's models, and a conservative estimate places two-thirds of the one hundred and fifty-odd pleasure-car makers in this country as adopting it as regular equipment, with the remaining third offering the device at from \$20 to \$100 additional.

### Questions of General Interest. Slipping Transmission Band.

E. T. E., N. Y., says: "I have a roadster with planetary transmission. I am bothered by the clutch band slipping on long hills, and although I have had it relined and have taken it up as much as I dare, it still bothers me. What can I do to remedy the difficulty?"

As long as you have relined the band and have tightened it as much as is possible, it is probable that some oil or grease has reached the outer surface of the clutch. Look carefully to see that your transmission housing does not throw oil on the lining of the band. If you find that the band has become well soaked with oil or grease, a small amount of powdered rosin sprinkled on the inner surface may improve its gripping qualities—after the oil leak in the housing has been stopped. Be careful not to sprinkle too much rosin on the band, however, as this will cause it to "bite" and thus prevent freedom of revolution on the other speeds. But the safer proceeding would be to put on another new clutch band and keep this free from oil or grease from the transmission.

You are then sure of a low-speed gear that will "hold" on the stiffest grade.

### Garage Heating.

J. M. T., Ohio, says: "I have a five-passenger touring car that I keep in my small 'homemade' garage. I will want to use the car throughout the winter, and would like to know if you would consider a small coal stove dangerous as a heating plant, provided I place it in the corner farthest from the gasoline tank."

A coal stove is no more dangerous in a garage than it is in the house, provided there is no uncovered gasoline in the vicinity. The gasoline in your tank cannot explode unless the garage itself first catches fire, and this is not liable to happen unless your tank should leak. You are comparatively safe if you turn off the fuel in the feed line each time that you garage your car; but you or some one else may neglect to attend to this, the float of the carburetor may be stuck, and the gasoline may drip out and eventually find its way to a point sufficiently near the stove to ignite. Then, of course, your garage and contents will probably be totally destroyed. The safer way is to buy one of the several jacket water-heaters that are on the market and that can be attached quickly to the radiator of the car. Should you decide to risk the coal stove, however, do not attempt to keep your reserve gasoline supply in the building, but place it in a tank underground. I believe that you will encounter difficulty in insuring your car against fire should you heat the garage with a coal stove.

### Loose Bearing.

M. S., Ohio, says: "There is a loose engine bearing in my light, four-cylinder runabout that causes the motor to knock when running up a hill. Is it possible to tighten this bearing by removing the case under the engine so that the entire motor need not be taken apart?"

It is evidently one of the connecting rod bearings that is loose. If the trouble lies at the "big end," or bearing at which the connecting rod joins the crank shaft, it may be tightened by removing the crank case and leaving the rest of the motor undisturbed. The nuts holding the two halves of this bearing in place should be loosened, and one or more of the thin strips, or "shims," separating these may then be withdrawn. This will allow the two halves of the bearing to be held closer together, but care should be taken to prevent the bearing from gripping the crank pin too tightly. There should be a sufficient number of shims remaining to enable the bolts to be screwed down tightly without bringing a great amount of pressure to bear on the crank pin. If the looseness is in the other end or "wrist pin" bearing of the connecting rod, the cylinders of the motor must be removed in order to reach the piston.

### "Floating" Axles.

B. L. M., Del., asks: "What is the difference between 'full-floating' and 'semi-floating' rear axles? I notice some cars employ the one, while others are designed with the semi-floating type."

The "full-floating" type of rear axle is one which is used only to drive the rear wheels, and carries no weight of the car whatsoever. The two halves of this axle can be withdrawn from either rear wheel without so much as jacking the car from the floor. On the other hand, each half of the "semi-floating" rear axle carries a portion of the weight of the car, in addition to its service as a shaft for revolving one of the rear wheels. The advantage of the first-named type of rear axle lies in its accessibility, but its cost of construction is considerable in excess of that of the semi-floating rear axle. Some of the most modern of the low-priced and medium-priced cars, however, are now provided with a "compromise" rear axle—sometimes termed the "three-quarters" type—that, while comparatively inexpensive to construct, is, nevertheless, accessible. This type is now on many of the smaller cars.



# Winning the Latin-Americans

Secretary Knox Sounds the Keynote for a Great International Commercial Gathering in Mobile

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly



DUNCAN U. FLETCHER.

Senator from Florida, who will preside at a great international congress in Mobile.

BY WAY of celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal and in pursuance to an important call from the Secretary of State, the Latin-American republics are now taking definite steps to maintain a permanent exhibition of their products in conjunction with the display now established in Washington by the Southern Commercial

delegations, to be represented at the fifth annual convention in Mobile. Addresses will be delivered and papers will be submitted by representatives of the foreign countries.

"As Washington, the capital of the nation, is the center of tourist travel in the United States, it is planned to have the Latin-American republics install exhibits of their products, chiefly their exports, together with maps, charts and literature, that the thousands of visitors who come to Washington from all States of the Union and all countries of the world may see the products of these countries in the permanent exhibit of the Southern Commercial Congress, along with the products of the six States represented in the organization.

Congress. Our neighbors in the Caribbean have been informed by Secretary Knox, through the American diplomatic and consular officers, that delegates from their countries will be welcome at the next annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress, to be held in Mobile, in the fall of 1913, at the time of the opening of the Panama Canal. The invitation to the foreign delegates is also sanctioned by John Barrett, the director of the Pan-American Union.

"The convention will be made an international event," says Secretary Knox, in his plea to our foreign representatives for further definite friendly co-operation between the United States and Latin America. "For a period of at least two years, including the date of the next congress, a study will be made of the relation of the Southern States in particular, and the United States in general, to the Panama Canal, the Latin-American republics and world commerce.

"The congress has planned two general lines of activity in keeping with the above purpose. It is proposed to have the Latin-American republics, through their respective diplomatic representatives, come into direct touch with the Southern Commercial Congress in the study of the subject of commerce, and provide for the countries, through

## A Food Convert.

GOOD FOOD THE TRUE ROAD TO HEALTH.

The pernicious habit some persons still have of relying on nauseous drugs to relieve stomach trouble, keeps up the patent medicine business and helps keep up the army of dyspeptics.

Indigestion—dyspepsia—is caused by what is put into the stomach in the way of improper food, the kind that so taxes the strength of the digestive organs they are actually crippled.

When this state is reached, to resort to tonics is like whipping a tired horse with a big load. Every additional effort he makes under the lash diminishes his power to move the load.

Try helping the stomach by leaving off heavy, greasy, indigestible food and take on Grape-Nuts—light, easily digested, full of strength for nerves and brain, in every grain of it. There's no waste of time nor energy when Grape-Nuts is the food.

"I am an enthusiastic user of Grape-Nuts and consider it an ideal food," writes a Maine man.

"I had nervous dyspepsia and was all run down and my food seemed to do me but little good. From reading an advertisement I tried Grape-Nuts food, and, after a few weeks' steady use of it, felt greatly improved.

"Am much stronger, not nervous now, and can do more work without feeling so tired, and am better every way.

"I relish Grape-Nuts best with cream and use four heaping teaspoonfuls as the cereal part of a meal. I am sure there are thousands of persons with stomach trouble who would be benefited by using Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

"While the congress is not a part of the Federal government and the proposed convention is not to be held under governmental auspices, the Department of State cordially indorses the plans above mentioned and directs all diplomatic representatives of the United States to co-operate in making the plans effective and to convey to the governments of the countries in which they are located information as to the approval of the State Department and ask from the several governments their hearty co-operation, for the purpose of bringing the republics of the Western Hemisphere into closer and more sympathetic trade relations, through participation in the fifth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress and in the active participation in the permanent exhibit maintained in Washington.

"The motto of the congress is, 'For a Greater Nation through a Greater South.' The work of the institution is, therefore, national in its scope. It has for its purpose the interpretation of the resources of its territory and the exploitation of its advantages and opportunities for the information of the world."

United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, is president of the Southern Commercial Congress, and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, of Washington, D. C., is its new managing director. It is an organization which is doing aggressive work along many distinct lines. The third and fourth congresses, held in Atlanta and Nashville respectively, have pointed out the physical, the agricultural and educational recovery of the South. In the field of publicity the congress is doing a national service in bringing the South to know itself and in having the South known.

Already numerous acceptances have been received from the call sent out by the Secretary of State, and there is every indication that the Mobile gathering may mark the beginning of a new era of commerce between this country and those countries which will be most immediately affected by the opening of the Panama Canal.

## Courting Death on Railroads.

IT IS a mistake to believe that tramps constitute the majority of those who suffer from railroad accidents. Out of 10,000 persons killed on the railroads of the United States last year, more than half were trespassing on railroad property and eighty per cent. of these were reported as "struck by engine or car" while walking or standing on the tracks. About 500 were killed "in getting on or off cars and engines," 1,043 were injured while on trains and 116 from other causes. The majority of the killed were reported as self-supporting. Intoxication, of course, contributed to a large extent to the number of deaths. Frank V. Whiting, general claims attorney for the New York Central lines, who has gathered these interesting facts, reaches the conclusion that, after all, "the problem is not so much one of dealing with tramps, but with trespassers who in many instances are regularly employed, well-to-do and respected citizens of our towns and cities; and so far as the prevention of accidents to trespassers is concerned, the problem is largely a local one and wholly within the hands of the local authorities."

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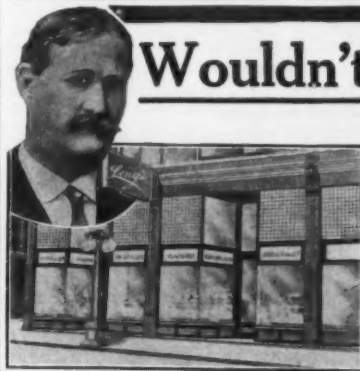
To provide efficient telephone service in this country, the same fundamental principle has to be recognized. The entire country must be considered within the scope of one system, intelligently guided by one policy.

It is the aim of the Bell System to afford universal service in the interest of all the people and amply sufficient for their business and social needs.

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One Policy One System Universal Service



## Wouldn't You Like to Own a Store Like This?

Wouldn't you like to be proprietor of a money making business? Once I was just a struggling candy maker. The profits from Crispettes, the new, delicious popcorn confection built this big business for me. The very same proposition that made me, should do the same for you. Long winter months are ahead. Don't slave them away for someone else. Start in the Crispette Business for yourself. Build a business of your own as I did. Get a window—a small store—a cozy nook where the rent is low. Keep all the profits. I'll teach you the Crispette business—tell you how to succeed—show you how to make Crispettes by my special secret formula. I'll do it right here in Springfield—personally or by mail. But the thing for you to do is to

## Come to See Me At My Expense.

Don't say you're coming. Just drop in quietly. Call on any banker or merchant. Ask them about Long—about my store—my Crispette business. Ask them if what I say isn't the truth—right from the shoulder. Look into my reputation. See if folks think I'll give you a square deal. Then come and see my store—see that it's just like the picture. See the machine. See Crispettes made—make a batch yourself. Learn the business. Get my pointers on how to succeed. Up to a distance of 300 miles I'll pay all your traveling expenses, if you buy a machine. You'll see—know—learn everything. It's simple—easy. Won't take you a day. I'll be glad to see you—glad to show you the store and have a good talk with you. You'll go home ready to make more money than you ever made in your life.

This is the Money Making Machine.

Every Nickel You Take in Nets You Almost Four Cents Profit.



Send for Free Book

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Think of it! Think of the fortunes made in 5 cent pieces. It's one business in a hundred. Everybody likes Crispettes—children—parents—old folks. One sale always means two—two means four. So it goes. It's a great business. I found it so—so should you. Send for my big free book "How to make money in the Crispette Business"—48 pages illustrated—complete information and story of how I built my business. Read it and then come to Springfield.



This is a recent picture of the man who made \$1500 in one month with a Long Crispette machine, in a store window.



## Have You a Dog?

If so, send for Polk Miller's great illustrated book on "DOGS." Tells how to care for them from puppyhood to old age. Also how to secure free medical advice. This 50 cent book for 10 cents just to advertise "Sergeant's Famous Dog Remedies." Polk Miller Drug Co., 806 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

GINSENG RAISING has made me thousands of dollars on very little capital and my spare time only. It will do the same for you. I'll teach you free and buy all you raise. Worth \$6 a lb. now. Yields about 600 lbs. to the acre. Write for my easy natural method. T. H. SUTTON, 830 Sherwood Ave., Louisville, Ky.

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Each week we issue a weekly letter dealing with one particular stock, which after careful study, we believe a good investment, yielding a good return, and also one which should increase in value. This will be sent on request. Remember, we are brokers for the small as well as the large investor. We make a specialty of executing small lots of stock, either to be bought outright, on margin, or on our monthly payment plan.

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President of the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York, who lately celebrated his 70th birthday.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

**NOTICE.**—Subscribers to **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

**DID YOU** ever stop to think of it? I mean, how many people can do your work better than you can do it yourself.

Every reader of a newspaper believes he can edit it. Nearly every member of a congregation can give the preacher points—or thinks he can. The client thinks the lawyer doesn't know it all, and the patient questions the doctor's prescription before he takes it. Even the children in the family can tell the old folks how to run the household.

Is it surprising that a bunch of inexperienced, untried men in a Legislature or a Congress think they can frame laws to direct business, to control corporations, to settle intricate diplomatic questions and to regulate the universe generally? It doesn't cost them anything to try the experiment, for the people foot the bills.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that "it is far easier to regulate business than to run it." This is the timely observation of Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He adds that there are few great captains of industry, because there are very few men who are fit and capable to run a big business or a big corporation. Any number of men think they can do these things, but never do them.

I am glad to note that one of our greatest captains of industry is to be honored on his seventy-fourth birthday by one of the largest banquets ever given in this country. This celebration will be given at St. Paul, Minn., on September 16th, in honor of James J. Hill.

What Mr. Hill has done for the development of the great Northwest, by his enterprise, courage—I might almost say his business audacity—in the construction of his railroads through what was at one time regarded as a wilderness, the people of the Northwest know; and it is creditable to the citizens of St. Paul that, in spite of the denunciations of muck-rakers, trust-busters and railroad-smashers, they are proud to honor a man like Mr. Hill. This is another evidence that the people are getting over the frenzy created by selfish and self-seeking demagogues.

We are beginning to regain our senses and to realize that, if this country is to continue to prosper, we must do as the peoples of all other prosperous countries do—encourage capital to seek new fields of investment, to stimulate enterprise, to build new railroads, create new industries, and thus open additional avenues for the employment of the working masses.

Another evidence of the subsidence of yellow journalism is found in the fairer treatment the daily papers are giving to our captains of industry. It is true

that some of the rich invite and justify criticism by extravagant expenditures for monkey dinners, puppy lunches and vulgar exhibitions of wealth; but these are exceptions.

The newspapers have spoken with commendation of the thoughtful work that Miss Helen Gould is doing in entertaining the poor children of New York and vicinity at her magnificent summer home. Twenty thousand children of the poor, during the warm months of this year, have been the guests of Miss Gould, and all this has been done in such a modest, unassuming way that the newspapers scarcely found it out. No photographs, no pictures, no press agents for this daughter of Jay Gould, whose blessings are brightening thousands of homes and whose left hand is not permitted to know what her right hand doeth.

And the newspaper dispatches from Cleveland are telling how John D. Rockefeller, without disclosing his identity, is taking a daily drive through the residence districts of the suburbs, talking with laborers he meets, listening to public opinion as he finds it expressed in the village grocery, picking up children for a ride in his automobile and manifesting a kindly interest in those who labor as he labored when, a poor boy, he started on his wonderfully successful career. All these are hopeful signs of better things and of a saner state of the public mind.

Away down in Texas, which has been regarded as a hotbed of feverish demagogism, the Democratic State convention has adopted a resolution favoring the expansion of the railroads and helpful legislation to that end. What a wonderful State Texas is! I spent eight weeks traveling about it some years ago. I was amazed at its undeveloped natural wealth in lumber, coal, iron, oil and agricultural lands. It is an empire in itself, where capital can find magnificent returns, where railroads should be built in every direction and where immigration of the desirable kind could find a million homes. Our country should be proud of Texas. I am glad that it is waking up.

The stock market has manifested a sense of relief and a stronger tone since the adjournment of Congress. After all its protracted session, its numerous investigations (at a cost to the taxpayers of \$100,000)—after all the speeches, embracing twenty million words, according to the official record, what has Congress done for "the dear people"? What has it done to help prosperity? How has it forwarded the interests of either capital or labor? There isn't a business man in the country who doesn't feel better since Congress has adjourned. That is the answer.

An impression widely prevails that, with assurance of good crops—not abnormally large, but satisfactory in all respects—a general inclination will be manifested, on the part of merchants, to buy more liberally and that this will favorably affect the industrial situation.

Observant financiers believe that business conditions will improve from this time on and that the stock market will reflect this improvement by an advance, which will culminate on the eve of election and be decidedly checked if the

(Continued on page 257.)

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[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

**N**OT ALWAYS is the man in the case deserving of the entire blame for his failure to take out a life-insurance policy. Amazing as it may seem, the woman most interested in such a step sometimes opposes and blocks it. Many a wife objects to the insuring of her husband's life, even when she herself would be the beneficiary of this action and even when the family's financial condition in the event of the death of its head would be most distressing. The attitude of a wife of this type is due either to superstitious fear or to an intense dislike of contemplating sad realities. The influence exerted by the wife has often induced the man against his own better judgment to defer until too late consideration of every life-insurance proposition or to "turn it down" summarily. The foolish counsel of a man's own household has thus frequently proved the latter's undoing, involving it in poverty and suffering. The level-headed husband and the wise wife will both realize the usefulness of life insurance and will unite in striving to secure its benefits.

**C., Huntsville, Ala.:** The Heralds of Liberty is an assessment association—a form of insurance I do not recommend except for temporary benefit.

**Interested, Lowell, Mass.:** The Phoenix Mutual of Hartford is an old-established company reporting a satisfactory balance sheet and a moderate rate of expenditure.

**P., Philadelphia:** 1. The company makes a fairly good report but not as good as the Penn Mutual. 2. The New York Life issues annuities on a satisfactory basis.

**S., Napa, Cal.:** The Western States of San Francisco was organized as recently as 1910. It has not, therefore, had a fair chance to show what it can do. My preference would be an older company.

**O., Orange, Texas:** The high standing of the New York Life, the Equitable, and of the Penn Mutual leaves no question as to their preference over the inconsequential companies you name.

**L., Los Angeles, and H., Seattle:** The West Coast Life of San Francisco has been established about six years, and its business is necessarily limited. Its last report showed that the expenses of management were high.

**M., Rochelle, Ill.:** I do not believe in assessment insurance. Ask the company if it can make the exchange and on what basis. Then ask the cost of insurance in a good strong old-line company, and give the latter the preference unless the cost is prohibitory.

**E., Cleveland:** The Cleveland Life has been established only five or six years. It has not had an opportunity, therefore, to demonstrate fully its ability to compete with the old and well-established companies. Obviously expenses of management of a new company, involving the establishment of a business, must be somewhat high.

**S., East Las Vegas, N. M.:** As to the form of policy you must decide for yourself. An endowment policy will give you a cash payment at the end of the endowment period. This is a good way to safeguard the future. A twenty-year paid-up will care for your insurance satisfactorily, but will not yield you an endowment. The Mutual Life of New York is all right.

**H., Mountain, Wis.:** Both associations are in the fraternal assessment class, a kind of insurance I do not recommend. While the rate is low at the beginning it is liable to become heavy with increasing age. In an old line company, while you pay more you have a policy worth more, the longer you pay. In an assessment association your burden becomes heavier and in an old line company lighter.

**S., Victoria, Tex.:** Every fraternal assessment association that has failed began with just such promises as are made by those that survive, and that have been made to you. It stands to reason that the great prosperous life insurance companies, that have weathered all sorts of panics, do business on the safest plan. We seldom hear of the failure of any of them, but wrecks of the fraternal orders are to be seen on all sides.

*Hermit*

# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 256.)

election presages a change in political control at Washington. This explains the strength of some of the low-priced stocks, which always offer the best chances for good profit in a rising market.

It must be borne in mind, however, that both the corn and cotton crops are still subject to the vicissitudes of the weather, though these are lessening every day. On reactions the market looks attractive to those who can afford to pay for what they buy and to await the outcome of the future.

**K., Atley, Iowa:** Any local banker will advise you regarding the cost of the Panama Canal bonds, and make a purchase for you.

**W., Nashville, Tenn.:** Rather than take a pure gamble in a cheap mining stock, why not gamble in a less number of shares of a stock with a dividend, like Utah?

**S., Baltimore:** Pitts. Coal Com., and Int. Paper Com., around 20 and 14, respectively, offer speculative opportunities if the market maintains its strength.

**R., Newark, N. J.:** Corn Products Pfd., Texas Co., American Snuff, New York Air-brake and Utah Copper are all regarded with favor if bought on reactions.

**L., New Haven, Ct.:** I have always advised the purchase of stocks outright, rather than on a margin or any other plan. This is the safest method. Others must involve speculative risk.

**W., Donora, Pa.:** Central Leather Com. has had quite an advance of late, but is still below the high figures at which it sold on rumors of dividends that were never declared. These rumors are being heard again. There is nothing to sustain them.

**C., Salem, Mass.:** I certainly do not advise the purchase as an investment of the stock of the Concord Petroleum Company. If investment is sought in oil companies why not buy the shares of those that are paying dividends, and whose success is established?

**F., Laurium, Mich.:** None of the stocks on your lists is in the investment class. All have a speculative element. Butterick, National Enameling and May Dep. Stores Pfd. are listed on the stock exchange, which gives them a readier market than the other stocks you mention.

**Teacher, Syracuse, N. Y.:** First mortgage bonds secured by improved business property in Chicago, and in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000, yielding from 5½% to 6%, are offered by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Building, Chicago. Write to them for their "Circular 2466."

**Bonds, Cleveland, O.:** You can buy bonds on the monthly payment plan, making a small payment down on a basis to yield from 5 to a little over 6 per cent. Ashley & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, offer public utility bonds on this plan and highly recommend them to their customers. Write to them for their "Descriptive Circular C-1."

**Higher Living, Seattle, Wash.:** Higher interest rates are paid in the South than in the East. The Realty Trust Company of Atlanta, Ga., which offers 7 and 8 per cent. securities, has published a booklet describing them which is worth looking over. Some very prominent capitalists are connected with this Company. Write for a copy of the free booklet, and mention Jasper.

**M., Chicago, Ill.:** I note the attractive circular of the plantation company. It has no connection with Wall Street. It is notorious that plantation enterprises as a rule have been greatly overcapitalized. Land in Mexico is cheap, labor is not expensive, and plantations can be started at very reasonable cost. So far as the banana business is concerned, it is largely controlled by the United Fruit Company.

**Small Investor, Grover, Del.:** 1. The safest thing for a small investor is to buy a few shares of some high grade dividend paying security. 2. The Semi-Investment plan you speak of is described in a free booklet compiled by Leavitt & Grant, members of Consolidated Stock Exchange, 55 Broadway, New York. Any of my readers can have a copy by writing to that firm and addressing Department A.

**W., Chicago, Ill.:** 1. The recent friendly working arrangement between the Westinghouse and the New York Airbrake Companies ought to be to the advantage of both, and has naturally strengthened the shares. 2. Vacuum Oil paying 6 per cent., though it earns much more, looks dear at 190. On reactions it would be an attractive purchase. 3. M., T. & K. Com. at 20 is not as good a speculation as the preferred around 60.

**Beet Sugar, Nashville, Tenn.:** 1. Beet sugar Com. pays 5% per annum. It has advanced in a few months from around 50 to over 70. It is said that the dividends are to be increased, and this explains its persistent strength. 2. Alexander & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 47 Exchange Place, New York, have issued a very interesting market letter on Beet Sugar, and will be glad to send it to any of my readers who will write to them for it.

**Flyer, Minneapolis, Minn.:** 1. U. S. Light & Heat Com. has doubled in price within a year and is now selling at around 20. I am told that the earnings of the company are increasing rapidly. No dividends are in sight.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

but as the stock is to be listed, some speculators are buying it, in the belief that it will advance. It has a very good management. 2. Walston H. Brown & Bros., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 45 Wall Street, New York, will be glad to answer inquiries regarding this or any other stock.

**Saver, Burlington, Vt.:** You ought to inform yourself about Wall Street, and other securities, before beginning to invest in them. A number of free booklets can be had on application, and all be found more or less helpful. Write to Slattery & Co., brokers, 40 Exchange Place, New York, for their "Green Book," or "Investor's Manual," for September. Write to the Guarantee Trust & Banking Company, Atlanta, Ga., for their "Free Booklet No. 35," telling how to accumulate \$1,000 without much difficulty.

**Oil Stocks, Providence, R. I.:** The dissolution of the Standard Oil Company into a number of constituents has led, as I predicted it would, to a very lively speculation in Standard Oil subsidiary stocks. As most of them are good dividend payers, the public seems eager to buy. It would be well to get a copy of the "Standard Oil Pipe Line Map," published by Pouch & Co., members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall Street, New York, for their customers. Any of my readers can have a copy if they will write to Pouch & Co. for it and mention Jasper.

**Safety, Lowell, Mass.:** 1. The bonds that the United States government accepts as security for its Postal Bank Deposits are in the gilt edged class, and yield from 4% to 5%. They offer a better return than you get from your savings bank, and some of them are in small denominations as \$100. Write for a Free Circular regarding these bonds to the New First National Bank, Department 8, Columbus, O. 2. I think well of Armour & Co.'s first mortgage 4½%, which can be bought to yield a little over 5%. Write to George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 14 Wall Street, New York, for their Circular 901, describing these bonds.

**Installments, Macon, Ga.:** 1. Stocks can be bought on the installment plan by making a small deposit and paying the balance in monthly payments. If your advances in reference to a probable advance in Bethlehem Steel come from good authority, you could use your \$200 as a margin or buy on the partial payment plan. It is always safer to pay outright for what you buy, but most of the trading is on margin. 2. John Muir & Co., who make a specialty of small lots and are members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 71 Broadway, N. Y., will explain their partial payment plan, if you will write to them for their "Circular 4."

**Starter, New Orleans, La.:** 1. Pay no attention to the advertisements of the tipsters in the Sunday papers. They are after your money, and are willing to speculate with it, and take half the profits, but they will stand none of the losses. You can do better than this yourself, and know that you will not be cheated. 2. Divide your purchases into five-share lots, including some speculative and some investment stocks. This will be more interesting and probably more satisfactory than to put all your money in one security. 3. Write to J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, for their free booklet on Fractional Lot trading.

**P., Ray Brook, N. Y.:** If business conditions were as hopeful as they should be, in view of the excellent crop prospects, the stock market should reflect an improving situation. Many believe it will, now that Congress has adjourned, and that the market will show an advance before Election Day. But the uncertainty of election and the fear of a radical change in the administration will hardly justify an old-fashioned stock market boom at present. The safest plan, if you believe that the market is ready for a rise, is to buy the low-priced dividend payers like American Beet Sugar, American Malt Pfd., and Steel Com., though all of these have had a substantial advance since I called attention to their merit months ago. The speculative low-priced stocks like Corn Products, Central Leather, Linseed, Int. Paper, Malt, Ice, Bethlehem Steel, Int. Mer. Marine, and Chicago Great Western Com., have speculative possibilities, but only in a strengthening market.

NEW YORK, September 5, 1912. JASPER.

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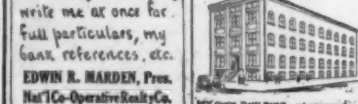
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# Wonderful Results of Inventive Genius

(Continued from page 246.)

engaged in the manufacture of patented food products increased from 645 to 1,213; their capital grew from \$21,500,000 to \$64,500,000; the number of their employees increased from 9,700 to 21,000; their aggregate wages rose from \$4,500,000 to nearly \$13,000,000.

In the same decade, the establishments engaged in the manufacture of optical goods increased from 91 to 217; their capital grew from \$60,000,000 to \$104,000,000; the number of their employees increased from 12,300 to 22,000; their aggregate wages rose from \$10,000,000 to \$18,500,000. In the same period establishments manufacturing phonographs increased from 11 to 18; their capital grew from \$3,000,000 to \$14,000,000; the number of their employees increased from 1,400 to 6,000, and their aggregate wages rose from \$750,000 to \$3,000,000. Over the same years, the establishments engaged in the manufacture of fountain pens increased from 45 to 65; their capital grew from \$1,000,000 to over \$3,000,000; the number of their employees increased from 742 to 1,820; their aggregate wages rose from \$500,000 to \$1,250,000. During the same decade, the establishments engaged in the printing and publishing business increased from less than 24,000 to nearly 32,000; their capital grew from \$333,000,000 to over \$588,000,000; the number of their employees increased from 136,000 to 389,000; their aggregate wages rose from \$139,000,000 to \$268,000,000.

The value of American manufactures, attributable directly or indirectly to patented inventions, is stupendous. In 1909 it amounted to nearly \$21,000,000,000—one-fifth of all the wealth of the United States, six times the total money in circulation, twenty times as much as would be required to pay the national debt, and two hundred and sixteen times the value of all the gold produced in the United States. The amount of wages which these industries paid out in 1910 amounted to nearly \$5,000,000,000—more than half as much as the total wealth of the United States in 1850, about two-thirds as much as the total money in circulation in 1910, seventeen times the total wages paid in the United States in 1850, and seventy-one times the total amount of money coined in 1910. To invention, more than to any other cause, is due the fifteen-fold increase of wealth in the United States, from \$7,135,000,000 in 1850 to \$107,104,000,000 in 1909. Human comprehension is inadequate to grasp such figures.

**Invention and Industrial Independence.**—That wealth produced by patented inventions is more widely distributed among employees and independent manufacturers than wealth produced in any other fashion is strikingly shown in the boot and shoe industry. Between 1900 and 1905, the capital invested in the industry increased from about \$99,000,000 to \$122,500,000—an increase of over 22 per cent.; and during the five years from 1905 to 1910, the capital leaped to over \$197,000,000—an increase of 61 per cent. Between 1900 and 1910, the commercial ratings of the shoe manufacturers in the United States jumped from less than \$61,000,000 to nearly \$99,000,000—an increase of nearly 62 per cent. Between 1905 and 1910, the salaries and wages of all persons employed in shoe factories in the United States leaped from less than \$78,000,000 to nearly \$110,000,000—an increase of 41 per cent. Salaries alone increased 99 per cent., and wages alone increased 34 per cent. During the same period, the number of salaried employees expanded from 8,811 to 14,513—an increase of 65 per cent.; and the average number of wage-earners increased from less than 150,000 to over 185,000—an increase of 23 per cent.

From 1900 to 1905, the product of American shoe manufacturers increased from less than \$259,000,000 to over \$320,000,000—an increase of nearly 24 per cent. During the five years from 1905 to 1910, the output grew to nearly \$443,000,000—a gain of 38 per cent. Between 1899 and 1910, the value of the exports of boots and shoes jumped from less than \$2,000,000 to nearly \$14,000,000—an increase of over 657 per cent. According to the last census, this

prosperity is shared by 50,000 independent retail shoe dealers and 1,343 separate shoe manufacturing establishments, all independent, who employ in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people and have an individual output of from 300 pairs to 25,000 pairs a day. "This industry," states the Massachusetts Commission on the Cost of Living, in its recent report, "is one of the few great lines of industrial enterprises in the United States in which the trust form of control has not made headway."

These figures all show that, possessed of the control of a valuable invention, the inventor, although backed by a small concern, still has the magic "open sesame" that opens the door to the best markets of the world, and that in developing his own business and adding to his own wealth the inventor adds a hundredfold to the wealth of the whole community.

## The Old Fan Says:

(Continued from page 248.)

rendezvous. There was a time, not many years ago, when boxing was permitted in Gotham, and some of the greatest battles in ring history were pulled off at Coney Island and near-by points. Then the clique of sports that wanted to grab every bit of loose coin in sight began framing up matches and doing other things that brought glove contests into disfavor. It was a Republican Legislature that passed the Horton law to legalize boxing, and it was a Republican Legislature that, listening to the clamors of the outraged voters, repealed this and tried to eliminate boxing from the Empire State.

"Then the 'sure things' turned to horse racing and killed that. Next they gave Marathon running their attention and put that to the bad. Recently a Democratic Legislature again legalized boxing, and endeavored, by the appointment of a commission, to so regulate the sport that public decency would not be outraged. But were the 'backers' of boxing duly thankful and prepared to try and save the sport? Certainly not! They have fought the commission's rulings, disobeyed instructions, and, for the sake of gobbling up a few more easy dollars quickly, have again started boxing on the toboggan, as far as New York City is concerned. The discovery that one promoter was enough interested in the Rosenthal murder to permit one of the badly wanted criminals responsible for the crime to hide in his house was a fine bit of enlightenment for the public. Then the effort to force the commission to permit Johnson to battle in New York was another open fling at popular sentiment.

"This fall there is an election to take place in New York State, for every officer from Governor to senators and assemblymen. I have been told that the Republicans are going to use as one of their campaign arguments the misuse of the boxing law passed by their opponents. If this matter is made an issue and the Republicans are elected, can you picture what will happen to legalized boxing in the Empire State? You bet you can, and the promoters and their hangers-on will have no one but themselves to blame."

"But are there no sports that we can patronize that the sure-thing men won't try and control?" asked the clerk.

"Yes," replied the Old Fan. "There are baseball and all forms of amateur contests. By persistent fighting by every decent citizen, the gamblers, touts and 'boosters' have been forced to keep their hooks off the national game, and amateur sports are O. K. because they are played for glory and not money, and their followers will have nothing to do with any form of grafters and promoters. There are millions of people in this country who would love to patronize all kinds of athletic events if they were only run according to the laws of sport and the States, but they do object to furnishing an easy living for men who, for the most part, care for little but the increasing of their funds. Once let the public be satisfied that the men giving boxing and other exhibitions will set an example as law-abiding citizens and real business men, and every form of sport in the country will be given a mighty boost."

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# STUDY LAW

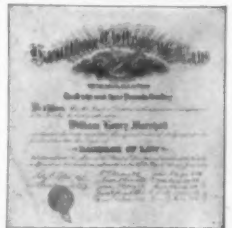
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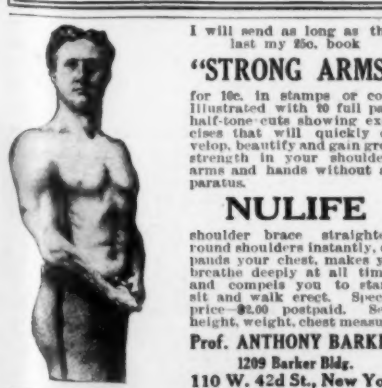
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Marion J. Verdery, Former President of the Southern Society, in New York.

THE NEW South in the last thirty years has made such marvelous progress in industrial development and commercial importance that statistics stagger the mind. History gives no account of recovery from the desolations of war comparable with the South's record. Forty-odd years ago men and women in the South were producing barely enough to live on. Today, for every man, woman and child, white and black, there is a per capita production of over \$200 a year, and the then bankrupt South has to-day over \$1,000,000,000 deposited in bank, over \$2,100,000,000 invested in manufactures and a like amount in other property. The combined value of the South's production last year in agriculture, manufactures and mineral output amounted to more than \$6,000,000,000, or over twice as much as the total value of all the slaves in the South when they were demonetized by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

## A WARNING TO WOMEN.

Lena Leonard Fisher.

THERE is reason to take pride in the true and best type of the American woman. For genuine goodness, beauty, intellectuality, culture and charm, she is excelled by none the world can produce. But the time has come when the American woman, if she is to keep her laurels and maintain the standards which have made her what at her best she is, must by precept and practice place the ban upon "ragtime," both in the things she does and the clothes she wears, discountenancing absolutely the erratic, the fantastic and the extreme.

## THE CRIME OF THIS NEW AGE.

Vice-President Sherman.

THE CRIME of this "new age" is frenzied speech and action, lack of thought, a spurning of deliberation and of the weighing of consequences. Fakers with projects to "get rich quick" draw gaping crowds. Mad haste is the pastime of the multitude. Automobiles race to carry their passengers to death at a mile a minute. The British Board of Trade attributes the awful sinking of the *Titanic*, with its cruel sacrifice of life, of crew and passengers, to excessive speed.

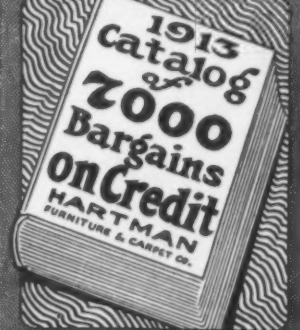
## WHEN DO THE PEOPLE RULE?

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#### A NATIONAL MEET OF LEADING FINANCIERS.

Prominent figures at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association now in session at Detroit, Michigan, considering important matters in connection with banking and the currency.

## The Smoking-room on a Steamship

By JASON JACKSON

NOWHERE on shipboard, for all the choice of public cabins and lounges or the acreage of deck space, will you enjoy more complete comfort than in the smoking-room. Throughout the Atlantic crossing, the smoking-room is a great, cosmopolitan club, the most democratic imaginable, with the least possible formality. The delightful, care-free life aboard ship throughout the voyage is focused here. The most deft and experienced stewards of the great floating hotel anticipate every want of the most exacting of all guests, the ocean traveler.

Since this cabin always proves decidedly the most popular on board, a special study has been made of its requirements. Even the earliest steamers, which made little attempt to provide more than the essential accommodation, had their smoking-rooms. They were at first small, poorly ventilated interiors, lighted by small portholes by day and swinging lamps by night. In the development of the palatial modern liner, the smoking-room has naturally had its share of attention.

To-day the smoking-rooms of the great liners are often the most luxurious cabins of the entire ship. They are usually lofty rooms, extending the entire length of the ship; frequently they are the largest of the ship's cabins. The decorator's art has been lavishly employed to make these cabins attractive. The smoking-rooms are usually carried out with rare woods, rich carvings and other decorative effects. Even fireplaces have been introduced, to lend a homelike air.

To a certain class of ocean travelers, an Atlantic crossing is one long poker game. Comfortably established in one of these luxurious smoking-rooms, the player enjoys all the advantages of some exclusive club ashore. There is the entire freedom from interruption and polite service conducive to the introspective habit of mind which the game demands. There is ample evidence to the effect that no other pastime on shipboard serves to pass the time so quickly.

The steward who serves this particular class of patrons must be master of tact and diplomacy. In the old days the smoking-room often witnessed exceedingly high play and was frequented by professionals under suspicion of sharp practice. All this has been vigorously attacked and the passengers have been safeguarded. The smoking-room steward from long experience usually knows the professional gambler at a glance, and his presence is reported to the chief steward, and if necessary to the captain.

The situation is exceedingly delicate. On a recent crossing, an overzealous steward, acting against all the rules, hinted to one of the passengers that a certain player in the smoking-room was a professional. The amateur nevertheless deliberately tried his skill against the unknown, with the usual result. When his money was gone, he violently accused his antagonist and repeated that the steward had pointed him out as a professional. The gambler—if gambler he was—at once sought the steward and threatened him with libel suits and other reprisals.

In the smoking-rooms of many of the great ocean liners notices are posted cautioning the passengers against play-

ing with strangers. The advice is not always taken. As a further caution, the captain will sometimes appear in the smoking-room, when the play is at its height, and repeat the warning. The situation is obviously very difficult, for the captain, no matter what his suspicions, must confine himself to generalities. A popular captain, whose name is known to every Atlantic traveler, appeared in the smoking-room recently and, in the midst of the silence which instantly followed, remarked casually,

"Gentlemen, I have posted a number of signs, which I beg to call to your attention. If you will pardon the liberty, I would suggest that as a rule it is unwise to enter a game in which a pack of cards contains more than five aces."

It is the experience of most smoking-rooms, incidentally, that the play is much higher on the outward-bound or eastern crossing of the Atlantic than the return trip. For obvious reasons, there is much more money in evidence among the crowd bound for Europe than on the return trip some months later.

The chief pastime of the smoking-room, however, is not card playing, by any means. A glance at the great groups of tables any evening will show that there are more chess or checker boards in use than cards. About these tables are nightly gathered scores of gentlemen whose names are familiar on both sides of the Atlantic. The smoking-room is really the ship's forum.

On many of the modern liners luxurious palm rooms supplement the smoking-room. The palm rooms, where smoking is also permitted, are open to the ladies, and here the proverbial freedom of the smoking-room may be enjoyed without breaking the family group. The palm rooms depart as far as possible from the conventional ship's cabin. They are lighted by skylights and deep windows reaching to the floors, and decorated with a profusion of tropical palms, flowers and fountains. On one of the newest of the liners an elaborate rathskeller has been installed, with stone floor, latticed windows and exposed roof beams.

The auctioning of the pools on the ship's run is one of the ancient attractions of the smoking-room. In recent years this important function, without which no day at sea would be complete, has passed to the palm room, where the diversion may be enjoyed by the ladies as well. It is not unusual for several thousand dollars to change hands on a single pool, although the sum is usually much less.

It is not generally known that one of the most famous ship's pools in the history of the transatlantic was auctioned off many years ago by Theodore Roosevelt. On this crossing Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied by his daughter Alice, then a baby of six months. The bidding of each number was commenced by Mr. Roosevelt at \$10 and the betting was exceedingly spirited. The first and the last numbers finally sold for sums establishing a record of its kind.

The smoking-room is often another dining saloon, where the passenger may dine less formally than in the main saloons. There is often a complete grill at one side, so that a passenger may select a steak or chop and have it prepared before his eyes and served with the least possible loss of time. The

sideboards of these smoking-rooms often display an elaborate cold luncheon. It is customary, again, to serve after-dinner coffee in the smoking-room or palm garden, and here the diners enjoy their cup with a cigar.

### The Wall.

I HAD builded a wall,  
That was strong and tall,  
I had fashioned it year by year,  
Till the light grew dim,  
And the shadows grim  
Ushered an aching fear.

I had listened long,  
For the rare sweet song,  
Of a soul that was tried and true;  
But "Faith" seemed dead,  
Her presence fled,  
And lo! the wall still grew.

But I've lifted eyes,  
To the sun-bathed skies,  
My faith has breathed a prayer;  
There are hearts of gold  
In a world grown cold,  
And lo! no wall is there.

EARL A. BRENNEMAN.

### Telling the Truth.

HAVE you ever noticed, in reading the daily newspapers, how the headlines in the different ones sometimes contradict each other? One newspaper will acclaim a new play as a wonderful production, while another will denounce it as an utter failure. One newspaper will give the loss in a casualty at a figure quite different from that which another gives. One newspaper will sometimes even contradict statements that appear simultaneously in another.

There is a reason and everybody knows it. The news of the world is given in the daily papers. It must be collected in a great hurry. There are only twenty-four hours in the day, but news is happening all that time. Late events must be considered sometimes in less than twenty-four minutes. Is it remarkable, therefore, that in the haste of getting the news, writing it and printing it, mistakes occur?

But no mistakes happen in photographs. The camera does not lie. LESLIE'S WEEKLY prints the news in pictures and prints it as the camera shows it.

There can be no question that the camera tells the truth. Therefore the justifiable inference is that LESLIE'S WEEKLY tells the truth about the news of the day, the wide world around. That is the reason why its readers place confidence in it. They know that it presents the truth pictorially, editorially and otherwise.

A thoughtful reader, writing from Newark, N. J., appreciates the situation as thousands of others do, for many of them have written to the same effect. He says, "I am one who likes to get a story quickly, and I know of no quicker way than a good photograph and a few short remarks. In this way I feel that I am keeping posted in a general way as to current events and happenings that are fast making our history and the lessons that they teach."

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It is now going regularly every week into over 350,000 homes and it will not be long before this number will be half a million, because it speaks the truth. The people, therefore, believe in it.

### It Never Was a Third Party.

IN CALLING the roll of some of the minor parties of the past two-thirds of a century, the *Minneapolis Journal* says that all of them, save one, have had a short career and then have disappeared, and adds, "The Republican organization, which nominated Fremont for President in 1856 and which elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860, is the one brilliant exception."

There is a mistake in the intimation that the Republican was ever a minor party. It was born because of the repeal of the Missouri anti-slavery compromise of 1820, the repeal being brought about by the Douglas Kansas-Nebraska territorial organization bill, which President Pierce signed in May, 1854. As this measure gave slavery an equal chance with freedom in territory from which slavery had been excluded by the Missouri interdict, it sent a wave of indignation and alarm through all the free States, and it compelled all the friends of freedom for the Territories in all the parties to get together. This forced the great majority of the Northern Whigs, all the Abolitionists and the Free Soilers, most of the Northern Know Nothings and the more pronounced element of the anti-slavery Democrats into the coalition, which soon adopted the Republican name.

Born in the spring and summer of 1854, the Republican party, which for a few months was vaguely called "the Anti-Nebraska men," carried the House of Representatives in November of that year, electing 108 members of that branch, as compared with 83 Democrats. Thus Pierce, who carried all the States in 1852, except four which went to Scott, the Whig candidate, and who won a large majority in the House, received a setback from a new party two years later and had the popular branch of Congress against him during the second half of his term. There were sufficient "Americans," or "Know Nothings," elected to the House in 1854 to give them the balance of power between the two great parties, but nearly all the Northern section of the Americans soon joined the Republican party. Thus, right at the outset in its career, the Republican became a great party.

The Whig party, which made the fight against the Democrats in 1852, before the Republican party was heard of, was not the opponent of the Democracy in 1854. That function was taken by the Republican party, which was born in that year and which immediately thrust the Democracy into the minority in the House of Representatives. The minute fraction of the old Whigs who clung to that name in the congressional campaign of 1854 were too few to be reckoned with by the Democrats or the Republicans.

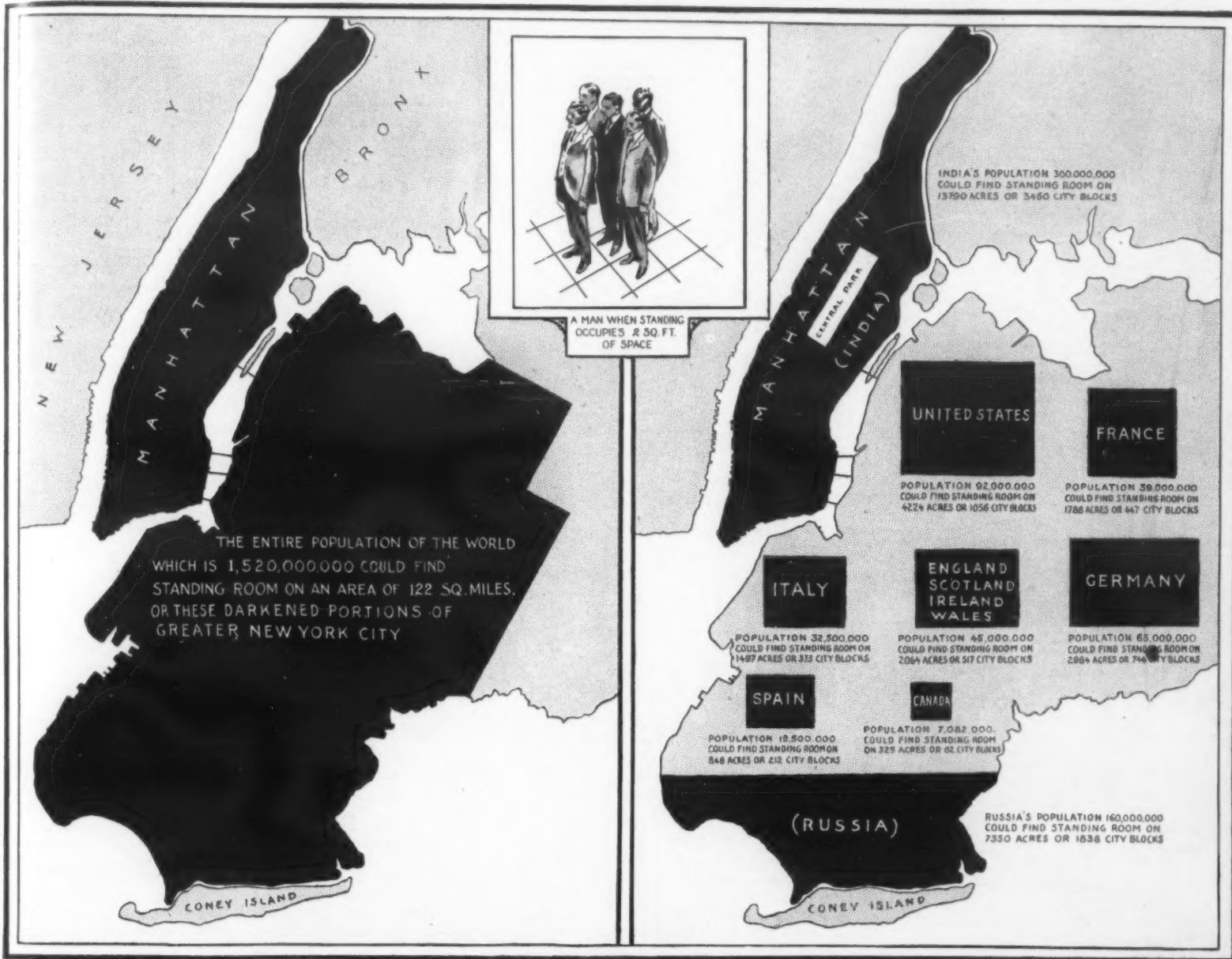
Many newspapers, in addition to the *Minneapolis Journal*, have said or intimated that the Republican party at the outset was only a minor political sect, like the Greenback party of 1876-84 or the Populist party of 1892. They are mistaken. In the first year of its life the Republican party carried the House of Representatives. When only two years old, the party, under the leadership of Fremont, made a canvass for the presidency which gave the Democracy a fright throughout the campaign.

The experience of the Republican party in becoming a great organization at its birth will not be repeated by the National Progressive party launched by Roosevelt's supporters at Chicago.

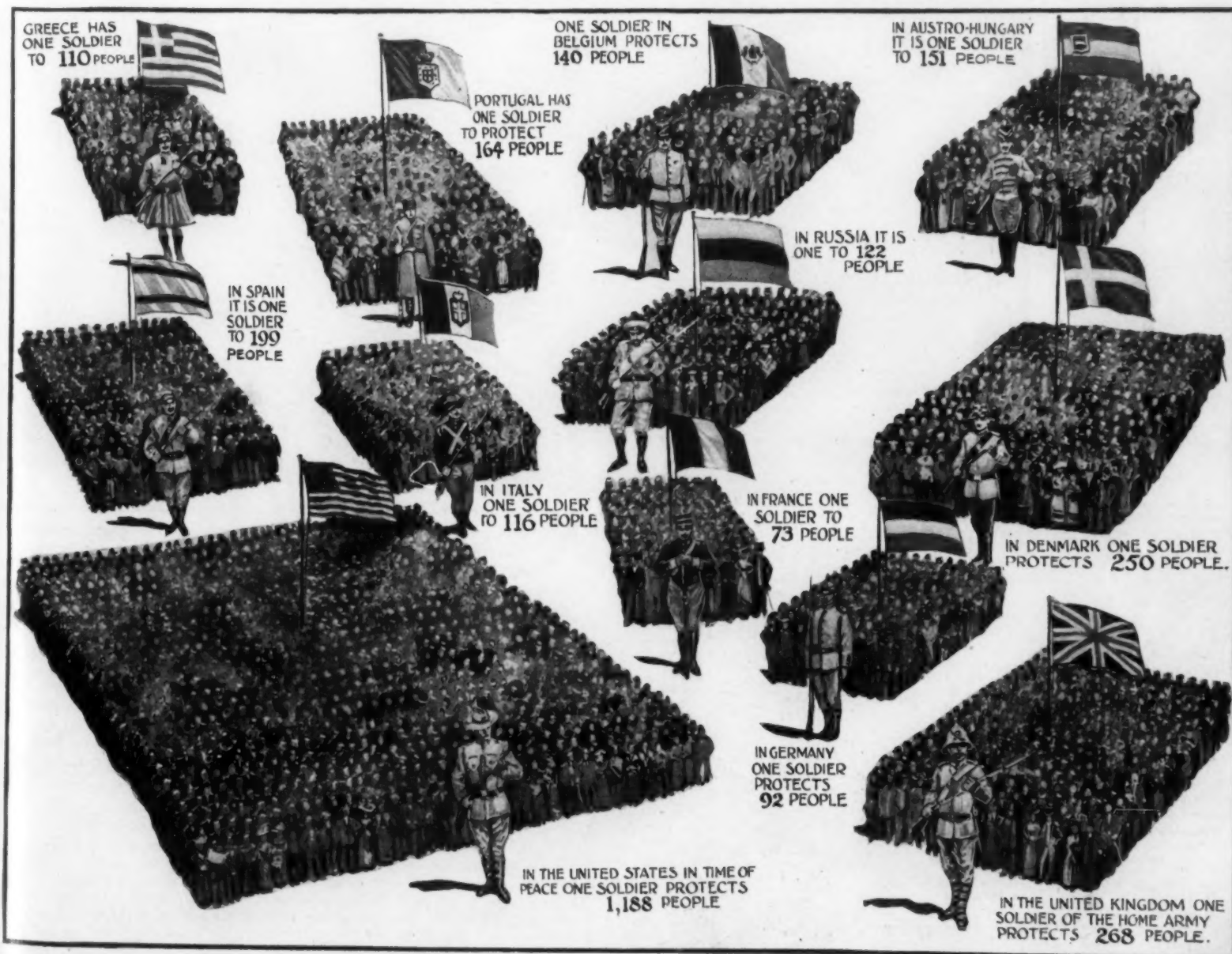
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